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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870. No 21.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

F. W. DOCHNEE.....Editor.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

* * * * * *

SENATE DEFICIENCY.

For clerks to committees, pages, horses and carryalls, twenty thousand dollars.

For miscelaneous items, five thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs, three thousand dollars.

For Congressional Globe and Appendix, seven thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and seventy three cents.

For defraying the the expenses of the Joint Select Committee on [illegible] amount five thousand dollars: *Provided*, that this appropriation shall be drawn from the treasury on the order of the Secretary of the Senate, and disbursed under the subject to all respects to the provisions of the joint resolution of January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For rent watchmen, and laborers for the building on the corner of Fifteenth and F streets, occupied by the Paymaster General, six thousand dollars.

RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

To defray expenses incurred in carrying into effect the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," for various supplies and service, viz: In the first military district, seventy-five thousand dollars; in the fourth military district, two hundred thousand dollars; in the fifth military district, one hundred and ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no portion of said sums shall be paid except upon vouchers furnished and verified upon oath by the party furnishing said supplies or performing such service, to the satisfaction of the proper accounting officers of the treasury: *And provided also*, That in the fifth military district there shall not be paid more than five dollars per day to any registrar or sheriff, and four dollars per day to any clerk or deputy sheriff, for the time actually employed.

To enable the Surgeon General of the army to pay the balance due under contract executed by him with the Providence Hospital, in the District of Columbia, for the care, support, and medical treatment of sixty transient paupers, six thousand dollars.

For secret service, fund being required to settle the accounts of disbursing officers, and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of disbursing officers for expenditures already made and not involving any actual disbursements, but merely requiring a transfer on the books of the treasury, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, fifty thousand dollars.

For expenses of the recruiting service of the regular army, fifty thousand dollars.

For four watchmen and two laborers for the building on the corner of F and Seventeenth streets, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items for the building, five thousand dollars.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for blank books, stationery, fuel and lights for the General Post Office building, including the Sixth Auditor's Office; repairs of the building, furniture, papering, painting, fitting up permanent cases for filing papers, for pay of engineer, fireman, and laborers: for library purposes, telegrams, and for miscellaneous items, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

NORTHERN LAKES AND SEABOARD.

For expenses of the observation and report of storms, by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of the commerce of the northern lakes and seaboard, fifteen thousand dollars.

COAST SURVEY.

For supply of new vessels for the service of the Coast Survey, sixty thousand dollars.

JUDICIAL

For nine circuit judges of the United States, to reside in circuit, from the date of their respective commissions to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, both inclusive, twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

For repairing and refurnishing the President's house, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For salary of surveyor general of the Territory of Wyoming, eleven hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For the clerks in his office fifteen hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

For lighting the President's house, the Capitol, and public grounds, eight thousand dollars.

For repairs of green-house at President's house and purchase of plants, one thousand dollars;

For pay of lamp-lighter, plumbing, gas-fitting, and the like, one thousand dollars.

To pay five watchmen employed in reservation number two, one hundred and twenty dollars each, in order to make their entire pay for the current year seven hundred and twenty dollars each, six hundred dollars.

To pay John S. Williard and Company the amount due them for furniture for Treasury building, four thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

To supply deficiencies in appropriations for fuel for the Marine Corps, ten thousand dollars.

To supply deficiency in contingent appropriation, twenty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

For finishing additional quarters for midshipmen, now in course of construction, as per contract entered into July thirteenth eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, thirty thousand dollars,

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of forty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-three cents, for expenses of the following committees of the House of Representatives of the forty-first Congress while engaged on investigations, viz: Committee of Elections, twenty-six thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars and five cents; Committee of Ways and Means, five thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents; Committee on Foreign Affairs, six thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars and thirty cents; Committee on the Judiciary, three thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eight cents; Committee on the Library of American Commerce, two thousand dollars; Committee on the Ninth Census, three thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy-six cents; being the amounts reported by the Committee on Accounts to the House of Representatives, on the first of March, eighteen hundred and seventy, and ordered to be audited and approved, the same to be added to the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

Approved, April 20, 1870.

AN ACT for incorporating an Hospital for foundlings in the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That G. W. Samson, O. O. Howard, Z D Gilman, William Stickney, A. C. Richards, B. Sunderland, A. N. Zevely, Wright Rives, Dr. James C. Hall, David K. Carter, William B. Todd, jr., D. W. Middleton, Geo. L. Sheriff, B B. French, Jos. F. Rastinius and John B Arnon, and such other persons as may be duly chosen, are hereby created and constituted a body politic and corporate, in the District of Columbia, under the name of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, to have perpetual succession, and be capable to take, hold, and enjoy lands, tenements and personal property: Provided, That no real or personal property shall be held by said corporation, except such as may be necessary to the maintenance and efficient management of said hospital.

SEC 2. And be it further enacted, that said corporation, hereby constituted, shall have power to fill vacancies in the board of directors, and to make all necessary by-laws, rules and regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, that the management of said hospital shall be under the control of a board of ten directors. The board of directors shall have power to appoint all officers and committees necessary to the proper administration of the affairs of the hospital.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, The first seven corporators named in the first section hereof, together with those who may be elected and appointed directors, as provided in the previous section, shall constitute the first board of directors, who shall, from their number, elect a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer; and five of the directors, including either of the above-named officers, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. It shall be the duty of the president and directors to report to the Secretary of the Interior the condition of said institution on the first day of July in each year.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the object of this association is to found in the city of Washington a hospital for the support of destitute and friendless children.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the foundlings received by this hospital shall be deemed and considered wholly under the guardianship, care and control of said institution, to be educated, apprenticed, or otherwise disposed of, in such manner as the directors of said hospital may, in their judgment, deem for the best interests of said children until they shall attain the age of eighteen years, when said care and control shall cease.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the property, real and personal, held by said corporation shall be exempt from all taxes and assessments levied by authority of Congress, or of any municipal corporation within the District of Columbia. Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, April 22, 1870.

AN ACT to incorporate the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Tullio S. Verdi, Gustave W. Pope, C. W. Sonnenschmidt, E. S. Kimball, and John Brainerd, and their associates and successors, physicians, be, and they hereby are, made a corporation by the name of the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society' with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restrictions set forth in this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That said corporation may hold real and personal estate to the amount of twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the members of said society, or such of their officers or members, [as they shall appoint], shall have power to practice medicine and surgery and collect their fees within the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the members of said society, or such of their officers or members as they shall appoint, shall have full power and authority to examine all candidates for membership concerning the practice of specific medicine and surgery, provided said candidates shall sustain a good moral character, and shall present letters testimonial of their qualifications from some legally authorized medical institution; and if, upon such examination, the same candidates, without exception account of color, shall be found qualified for the practice of medicine and surgery, they shall receive the certificate of membership or the license to practice medicine or surgery within the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That any acts or parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act be, and are hereby, repealed.

Approved, April 22, 1870.

A RESOLUTION in relation to the printing, for the use of the Department of State, of additional copies of documents emanating from that department.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, in addition to the number of copies of documents emanating from the Department of State which may be ordered to be printed by either house of Congress, it shall be the duty of the Congressional Printer to cause to be printed for the use of that department five hundred copies of every such document, when requested to do so by the Secretary of State: *Provided*, That the expense of the same shall in no single case exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

Approved, April 16, 1870.

AN ACT to amend the usury laws of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the rate of interest upon judgments or decrees, and upon the loan or forbearance of any money, goods, or things in action, shall continue to be six dollars upon one hundred dollars for one year, and after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all contracts hereafter to be made it shall be lawful for the parties to stipulate or agree in writing that the rate of ten per cent. per annum, or any less sum, of interest shall be taken and paid upon every one hundred dollars of money loaned, or in any manner due and owing from any person or corporation in this district.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person or corporation in this District shall contract to receive a greater rate of interest than ten per cent. upon any contract in writing, or six per cent. upon any verbal contract, such person or corporation shall forfeit the whole of said interest so contracted to be received, and shall be entitled only to recover the principal sum due to such person or corporation.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person or corporation within the district of Columbia shall directly or indirectly take or receive any greater amount of interest than is provided for in this act, upon any contract or agreement whatever, it shall be lawful for the person or his personal representative, or the corporation paying the same, to sue for and recover all the interest paid on such contract or agreement from the person or his personal representatives, or from the corporation receiving such unlawful interest: Provided that the suit to recover back such interest shall be brought within one year after such unlawful interest shall be paid or taken.

SEC 5. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to change the general laws in force in relation to banking associations organized under the act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, April 22, 1870.

AN ACT to authorize the city of Buffalo, New York, to construct a tunnel under Niagara river, and to erect and maintain an inlet pier therefrom.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the city of Buffalo, in the State of New York, to construct and maintain a tunnel under Black Rock Harbor and Niagara river, extending not more than four hundred feet outside of Bird Island pier, and to erect and maintain an inlet pier therefrom, said inlet pier to be located not more than four hundred feet outside of said Bird Island pier.

Approved, April 20, 1870.

AN ACT declaring the construction of "An act to incorporate the National Theological Institute," approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty six, and also, "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the National Theological Institute, and to define and extend the powers of the same,'" approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Whereas an act to incorporate the National Theological Institute, approved May eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and also an act to define and extend the powers of the same, approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, has[have] been misconstrued by an attempt to remove the seat of its operations to a distant locality; in direct contravention of said acts, and whereas the folowing-named persons, Joseph C. Lewis, Edmund Turney, John S. Poler Charles H Morse, Willam, T. Johnson, Lindsay Muse, Willam F. Nelson, George F. McLellan, Clement Robinson' M. Condron. S. Alexander, U. H. Hutchines, W. T. Wiswall, S. L. Crisey, continue to exercise their functions as the executive committee, by the authority of said corporations at its seat of operations within the said District of Columbia, according to the intention of said acts: Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that the seat of operation of the act approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, which act was amended and extended by the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall be, and the same is hereby, located within the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent said corporation from establishing such branches without the limits of said District as may be now authorized by law.

Approved April 22, 1870.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JUNE 4.....1870.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA

The formation of a new Military Department embracing the Territory of Arizona and that portion of the State of California south of a line from the northwest corner of Arizona to Point Conception, on the Pacific, has furnished *material* for much comment by our neighbors west of the Colorado. This division of California places within the Department of Arizona the whole southern part of that State for a distance of about 150 miles north of Los Angeles—hence the opposition by the Los Angeles press to the new military department. Beyond the fact that Southern California is dissatisfied at her connection with us we are not aware of the real source of her grievance in this direction. Perhaps she imagines that connection with a *Territory*, even in the shadowy manner of forming with it a military department, is an encroachment upon her status, or worse still, perhaps she considers this a preliminary step to the actual territorial division of the State, and that it will culminate in the formation of two states instead of one. Indeed this latter is somewhat of the character of an opinion expressed by the *Commercial Herald*, which, feeling satisfied, or appearing satisfied as to the justice of its inference, proceeds to represent the folly of dividing the State of California, upon the ground that her population is now so scattered that she can hardly manage to get for herself a congressional representation proportionate to the extent of her mineral and agricultural resources. Now, this objection on the part of *Commercial Herald* is decidedly weak, absurd and inconsistent; but weaker still is the principal objection raised by the Los Angeles *Star*. It says that all matters "arising out of the existence of camps and barracks in these counties will have to be referred to the authorities at Fort Whipple," headquarters of the new military department. Well, suppose they be so referred, where then is the inconvenience? The mail facilities between Los Angeles and Fort Whipple render the reference of military matters simple and easy, if matters for reference shall arise; the number of troops stationed "in these counties," however, is not so very great that serious military complications will be likely to come about.

We agree with the people of Southern California that they gain nothing by the arrangement, but at the same time, confess our inability to observe that they have lost or are likely to lose anything by the change.

The people of Arizona are justly pleased to have a separate military department, with department headquarters at a point which will afford the commanding general an opportunity of seeing for himself and acting accordingly, instead of acting upon reports of subordinates, which, notwithstanding the liability incurred, were often malicious and false. And there is another point upon which our opinions harmonize with those of Californians and that is the seeming propriety of New Mexico, instead of Southern California, uniting with us in the formation of this Department. Our interests with those of New Mexico are, certainly, in every respect, identical, our resources are similar and the same tribe of Indians carries on hostility throughout both Territories. The advantages of such combination would not be ours, but rather those of New Mexico. We are quite as well fixed by connection with California as we could be with New Mexico; but California maintains that she is loser by the arrangement, and New Mexico would certainly reap greater advantages by forming with us the "Department of Arizona" than she can hope to obtain in her present condition. We are, therefore, from every appearance, the only party benefitted by this new order, but then the advantages to us are of such grave importance that the silent grievances of our Eastern neighbor and the noisy protestations of our neighbor to the West are of so little comparative importance that we do not believe it uncharitable to hope that matters will be suffered to remain as they are at present. It is about time that Arizona were made the subject of a little independent fostering care.

Proposals for transportation of Government freight to Tucson, A. T., were opened at San Francisco on the 18th ult; the following are the names of the bidding parties and the rates at which they proposed to deliver freight, per 100 pounds:

Via Guaymas—Blumenthal & Co., $6,75; Goldwater & Drachman, $6,45; Melone & Newman, $4,07; J. W. Mates, $5,90; Holliday & Brannon, $5,25; Chas. Mowry $5,93.

Via Yuma,—Goldwater & Drachman $8,89; Hooper Whiting & Co., $8,35½

WHAT NEIGHBORS WE HAVE!

Never was a better opportunity afforded the United States, as a government, of asserting the healthy condition of its vital principles than at the present hour. The boundary lines of the republic, North as well as South, mark the limits of peace; for while war actual and bloody rages in view of our Southern States and Territories, hostile armies march, or hold themselves in readiness for actual conflict along our northern boundary. The rebellion in Mexico, though fast declining, is far from extinct, and may at any day burst forth with renewed vigor and reach a degree of importance not hitherto attained since the Juarez government was first greeted by the notes of a *pronunciamiento* At the North her Majesty has on a "big scare." Her *bronco* subjects at Red River are not alone the source of her disquetude; but those everlasting Fenians continue to move mysteriously before her very eyes, declining to give any explanation to throw light upon their singular proceedings. Her Majesty believes that they intend to "take a hand" with Reil, the august dictator of Winnepeg, and hence the activity of the new Dominion which seems determined to place before the eyes of "all the world and the rest of mankind" a living instance of its prowess, by the prompt punishment of the rebel halfbreeds and the wholesome slaughter of whatever Fenians may have permitted their sympathies, or prejudices to carry them to open conflict.

And thus are we surrounded, but remain proof against the contagion. If local life were thus beset by annoyances the offending parties would certainly pay the penalty attached to a public nuisance. How about a national nuisance? Is there no preventative, no penalty? *Quien sabe?*

A private letter from Dr. Edward Palmer of the Smithsonian Institute—the well-known naturalist who has made so many fatiguing journeys among the mountains of Arizona, in the cause of science—apprizes us of the loss of 22 boxes of specimens collected in Arizona and Sonora. The boxes were shipped from the port of Guaymas and were on board the "Golden City" when that vessel was wrecked. The doctor with his characteristic energy, is preparing to make the circuit of Arizona and Sonora again. He left Washington on the 12th ult., for Salt Lake City, and will proceed thence to Mohave in this Territory. We wish him the fullest measure of success in his effort to fill the void which accident occasioned. The Doctor is a thorough worker in the cause of science.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

By late Washington despatches we learn that the Senate Railroad Committee has reported in favor of the Southern Railroad bill. The House Committee had previously reported in its favor, and, that it will pass that body with but little debate there is not the least cause to doubt; and its passage by the Senate will, beyond a doubt, follow immediately; then the workings of this great enterprise will not be slow in taking a more practical form. The vast advantages to arise from the operation of a road over the 32d parallel route were never better understood than at present, and, perhaps no other railroad enterprise was ever made the subject of such earnest and liberal advocacy by the press of the country. The *New York Herald* takes this view of the matter:

"In looking at the advantages of this route for a continental road we may say that from the Mississippi to the Pacific it is several hundred miles shorter than any route north of it; that it lies over a region of plains and table lands, in a genial climate, where the trains on the road will never be interrupted by snow; that the road will require very little grading, no tunnelings or cutting along mountains sides, and very few costly bridges over rivers or chasms; that the road will not only develop the rich copper, silver and gold mines, and the coal and the iron deposits of New Mexico, and the gold, silver and copper mines of Arizona and Southern California, but those of the Mexican States of Chihuahua, Sonora Lower California, and the pearl fisheries and other resources of trade of the great Gulf of California, and that the annexation of these Mexican States will soon follow, as the beginning of the final solution of the Mexican question.

Proposals

FOR

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SUB-DISTRICT SOUTHERN ARIZONA,
TUCSON, A. T., May 30th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until Saturday, the 9th day of July next, for the transportation of military supplies, for the period commencing August 13th, 1870, and ending June 30th, 1871, from Tucson Depot, A. T., to Camps Crittenden, Bowie, Grant and Goodwin, and such other posts as are, or may be, established in Arizona, and supplied in whole or in part from the depot named, except the new post in the White Mountains, for which separate bids may be made. Bids may, however, be made to include all posts.

Bidders will state the rate in gold coin, per pound, per one hundred (100) miles, at which they will transport said supplies, and must give their names in full, with place of residence and post office address. If a firm the bids must be signed by each member thereof.

Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of two thousand dollars, (a certified check preferred,) as a guaranty that the bidder will execute the contract if awarded to him.

The amount of bonds that will be required of the contractor will be twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars.

The person or persons to whom any award is made, must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness for service on the 13th of August next.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour before named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

No proposal will be entertained that does not conform to the terms of this advertisement; and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids offered.

No contract made under this advertisement will be considered in force until approved by the Department and Division commanders.

Form of contract may be seen at this office.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed: "Proposals for Army Transportation," and addressed to the undersigned.

By authority.

J. G. C. LEE,
Brt. Lieut. Col. and Ch'f Quartermaster,
4je6t Sub-Dist. Southern Arizona.

Notice!

In the matter of the Estate of Alonzo M. Erwin, dec'd } Probate Court, County of Pima, Arizona Terr'y.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles H. Lord, the administrator of the estate of Alonzo M. Erwin deceased, has rendered and presented for settlement, and filed in this court his final account of administration on said estate; and Tuesday, the 14th day of June, A. D. 1870 being a day of term of said court, to wit: of the April term—at 10 o'clock, a. m., has been duly appointed by the judge of said court, for the settlement of said account, at which time any person interested in said estate may appear and file his exceptions in writing, to said account, and contest the same.

By order of the Court,

4j2w F. H. GOODWIN,
Tucson, May 31, 1870. Clerk.

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of Newton Israel, dec'd. } Probate Court, Pima County, Territory of Arizona.

The People of the Territory of Arizona send Greeting:

IN pursuance of an order of this court duly made and entered, on the first day of June, A. D. 1870, notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 11th day of June, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of this court in the town of Tucson and county of Pima, has been appointed for hearing the application of John H. Archibald, praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Newton Israel, deceased, be admitted to Probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to said John H. Archibald, who is named therein as Executor. At the time and place specified, all persons interested may appear and contest the same.

2w4j F. H. GOODWIN,
Tucson, June 2, 1870, Clerk.

Notice!

To all whom it may concern:

I have this day laid claim to, and located one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land at Blue Water station, in the Territory of Arizona and in the county of Pima, described as follows: Starting at the Blue Water well and running east, four hundred and forty (440) yards to a certain tree; from said tree south, four hundred and forty (440) yards; thence running west eight hundred and eighty (880) yards; thence north eight hundred and eighty (880) yards; thence east, eight hundred and eighty (880) yards; thence running south, four hundred and forty (440) yards to a certain tree or place of beginning: I therefore notify all persons not to trespass on said claim, and any infringement will be promptly met by legal proceedings.

S. B. WISE,

I have on hand constantly a supply of provisions, hay and grain for the accommodation of the traveling public. S. B. WISE. 2

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

PROPOSALS
for Flour and Beans.

DEPOT COMMISSARY'S OFFICE,
TUCSON A. T., May 11th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quintuplicate, will be received at this office until Thursday, the 30th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Flour and Beans of the best quality the country can afford, in sacks, as follows:

	Flour	Beans
At Tucson Depot or Camp Crittenden	160,000lbs.	24,500lbs
Camp Grant,	60,000lbs	5,600lbs.
Camp McDowell	75,000lbs.	8,400lbs.

The Flour to be put up in double sacks of good, new, strong material; the inner one to be of close texture, of the same size as the outer one and placed within the latter before being filled. The outer one to be of strong and coarse material; each double sack to contain not to exceed seventy-five pounds net.

The Beans to be put up in good, new, strong, single sacks, each to contain not to exceed seventy-five pounds, net.

The stores for Tucson or Camp Crittenden to be delivered at either place in whole or in part, as the government may elect, at such times and in such quantities as the Depot Commissary at Tucson may designate; those for Camps Grant and McDowell to be delivered at one time at each post, when required by the post commissary at the place of delivery; and the amount of any article at any post may be either increased or decreased at the pleasure of the government prior to final delivery above stated; due notice to be given the contractor of such required increase or decrease.

All the stores to be delivered at the expense of the contractor and to be inspected and accepted by a Board of officers to be appointed by the commanding officer of the post where the stores are received—the receiving commissary to be a member of the Board.

Should any post be abandoned and the contractor so notified, no stores for such post will be received.

Bidders will state their price for each article by the pound in U. S. gold coin; and when the responsibility of the bidder is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a court of Recor) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence and post-office address.

Separate bids will be made for each post; but bids for Tucson or Camp Crittenden may be made together, the price at each of those places being separately stated.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample of each article such as the bidder is prepared to furnish.

The Bids will be forwarded to department Head Quarters for award, and all contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Department and Division commanders.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unsatisfactory.

Bids for the above named stores will also be received by Brt. Brig. Gen. M. P. Small, Chief C. S., Department of California, at San Francisco, up to the same day and hour as at this place. Proposals to be endorsed: "Proposals for Flour and Beans" and those so opened here will be addressed to the undersigned.

By authority

J. G. C. LEE,
m21/6 Brt. Lt. Col. & A. Q. M.
A. C. S.

PUBLIC SALE!

On Friday, July 1, 1870, I will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, the property known as the Buckley and Overland Mail houses. This property is desirably situated in town of Tucson, and is well adapted for a Hotel and Livery Stable business, having a very large corral and the best well of water in town. Terms of sale: cash on delivery of the title papers of the property. Sale to take place at 10 o'clock a. m.,

W. S. OURY.

Tucson, May 30, 1870. 4w.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between William Sniffin and Samuel Wise, in the Bluewater station, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Wise who will collect all debts and discharge all indebtedness belonging to the late firm.

WM. SNIFFIN.
SAML. WISE.

Bluwater Station, May 2, 1870. 11m3

NOTICE.

WE have appointed SAMUEL HUGHES, Tucson, A. T., our Agent for the sale of all lumber made at the

Santa Rita Saw Mill

All orders for lumber left with him will receive prompt attention.

LAZARD & YERKES,
Santa Rita Saw Mill Co.
March 23, 1870; tf.

Notice!

NOTCE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Joseph Goldtree and Charles Stickly is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by Joseph Goldtree who will settle and collect the accounts of the late firm.

JOSEPH GOLDTREE.
CHAS. STICKLY.

Tucson A. T. }
May 25, 1870. } 28t3

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JUNE 4.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A WEATHER FREAK:—It is difficult to understand, the machinery of meteorology in this region. On the 28th and 29th ult. the mercury in the thermometer stood at 97° in the shade, and on the 31st ult., and 1st inst. the weather was so cold that men walked around the streets carefully stowed away inside of two coats. Now, again, the hot days have returned.

LIEUTENANT WINTERS, a share owner in the Apache Pass gold mine, arrived in town on Saturday last, and brought forty ounces of gold, just taken from the mine, and sent by Mr. Hopkins to his partner A. Levin. A run of twelve days yielded over 100 ounces, thus supplying capital to discharge whatever indebtedness has been incurred by labor during the past six months. This mine is a gigantic success, and being in the hands of men who can furnish capital to get the business properly under way, will be quite certain to prove itself all that its owners believe it to be. We congratulate them upon their bright prospects; their perseverance merits a bountiful reward.

COOL:—Two Mexicans employed by Mr. G. H. Oury, on his ranch at the Rillito, concluded to make a trip to Sonora one day last week. Not wishing that the public should know every thing connected with their business, they concluded to start out under cover of darkness and clandestinely; and, to render the trip as pleasant as possible under the circumstances, each picked out an animal from those in the corral of Mr. O.—one of said animals being a mule for which Mr. Oury refused $300 in gold. The strangest part of this story is the sequel, and consists in the forgetfulness of the excursionists who have failed to return.

THE SISTERS:—The Sisters of Charity, whose arrival we noticed last week; will open their school on Tuesday next, the 7th inst, at the Convent. We understand that they are all well pleased with their new home, in fact, happily disappointed at finding Tucson so different from what report had taught them to regard it. They are of the opinion that a splendid field for their labors presents itself here, and they think aright. The very flattering reception given them upon their arrival must have been a source of deep satisfaction after having made the sacrifice of leaving all the comforts and associations of years to engage the hardships and deprivation incident to a journey of so many miles, to do only what they deem their duty to humanity.

They express many thanks to the gentlemen on the route, and to Col. Lewis in particular, for kind services rendered them.

The following is a list of their names: superioress, Emerentine; sisters, Ambrosia, Maximus, Euphrasia, Hyacinthe, Monica, Martha.

MURDERED:—On Wednesday morning the body of a Mexican was found in a "back street" at the upper end of town. The man, whose name is unknown, was killed during the night. The wound of which he died was inflicted by a knife, in his left side.

FROM THE SANTA CRUZ:—A cosrrespondent of the ARIZONAN writing from the upper part of the Santa Cruz valley, says, that since the killing of the Mexicans near the Sonora line some 5 weeks ago the Indians have been prowling around all the time, and have stolen considerable of the most valuable stock in the valley, scarcely attempting however to get off with more than 3 or 4 head at a time. He is of the opinion that had it not been for the presence of the cavalry from Camp Crittenden, employed in escorting the trains of Government freight from the line of the Kenawa, more mischief would have been done, particularly as Sergt. McKennon with 12 soldiers and 4 or 5 citizens gave the Indians a pretty close chase on the morning after they had killed the Mexicans.

A NIGHT OF HORRORS:—The night of last Sunday was one which will not soon be forgotten in *fandango* circles; and one the events of which will leave a lasting impression upon the mind of a would-be murderer whose companion in crime was sent to the "bourn whence no traveller ever returns." At a *baile* in the eastern or upper part of town a dispute arose between two Mexicans, some say regarding a young woman present, which rapidly spread throughout the assemblage—friends of either party—until the greater number of those present were directly embroiled in the affair. Although there were several Americans present we have not learned that any others than Mexican were immediately interested, and as these people never use hands and feet as a test of prowess, knives and pistols were used *ad libitum*. After a few moments spent in shooting, stabbing, cursing, dodging and running, the hall was pretty well cleared of such of its inmates as were able to carry themselves away, the sole remaining occupants being a couple of 'bruisers," one dead man, one man dying and two wounded men. A few hours later and the murderers, (or victors, as some style them,) were en route for Sonora and consequently no arrests were made.

But the proceedings of Sunday night did not end here. Toward morning two Mexicans. revolvers in hand, walked up to the door of a room occupied by two young men named Hart and Dennis. Demanding, and being refused admittence they proceeded to break down the door, whem Mr. Hart, although confined to bed by sickness for the past two weeks, and consequently in a rather weakly condition to offer much resistence, suddenly opened the door and as the foremost ruffian proceeded to enter struck him with a gun upon the head, felling him to the floor. The other ruffian now rushed upon Hart and was just in the act of striking him down with some weapon which, in the darkness, appeared to be a hatchet when Mr. Dennis embarrassed his movement by lodging a pistol bullet in his abdomen. This settled the fracas. The wounded scoundrel started for the street, as fast as he could run, howling from agony the while, and followed by his companion who was somehow recalled to consciousness by the report of fire arms. The wounded man died next morning, but his companion is missing; doubtless a refugee in Sonora by this time.

THE LATEST HORROR.

Twenty-one Unarmed Men and Two Women Attacked by Indians—Two Men Killed and Three Escape—Sixteen Men and Two Women Missing.

On Thursday evening, the 6th ult., two teams belonging to Messrs. Kennedy and Israel left this town on their way to Camp Grant loaded with liquors, provisions, dry goods, etc., and accompanied by a party of 21 men, including the men named, and two women. On the afternoon of Saturday, the 28th, when about 20 miles distant from Camp Grant, a large party of Indians came out on the plain surrounded the wagons, and at the first volly from their bows and muskets killed Mr. Israel and mortally wounded Mr Kennedy. The Indians now rushed up and took possession of the guns of their victims, and there being but four guns with the entire party the survivors now found themselves almost entirely at the mercy (?) of the savages; and knowing well the quality of savage mercy concluded to fly. Accordingly three of the party, Americans, one of whom had secured one of the remaining guns, started for Camp Grant, while the majority, 15 Mexicans one American named Hughes, and the two women concluded to return to Tucson. The three Americans arrived at Camp Grant the same evening and reported as we have stated.

But the following additional information was obtained on Sunday from Mr. Cox driver of the mail buggy between Tucson and Florence *via* Grant. On Saturday evening he left Camp Grant with the mail for Tucson, and when about three miles from that post was met by the three men before mentioned, who imformed him what had occurred. Seeing that they were well night exhausted he returned with them to the post, and reported their case to the commanding officer who immediately started a company of cavalry for the scene, as also a wagon laden with water and other necessaries for the wounded, if any there should be. Mr. Cox now started forth again and after a drive of three hours came up to where Mr. Kennedy lay by the roadside—still alive, but with an arrow protruding from his breast, the point of which rested in his lungs He said he felt that he was dying, which Mr. Cox considered quite probable as he was vomiting blood at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes. Placing one of his blankets under the head of the wounded man and carefully wrapping the other around his body Mr. Cox informed him that a wagon would shortly arrive, with facilities for taking him to Grant; and so having done everything in his power to administer to the wants of a dying fellow being, resumed his journey. Another mile and he reached the scene of the attack. Here was the iron work of the wagons lying in a pile of ashes, everything combustible having been consumed. Close by lay the mutilated remains of Newton Israel, scalped and stripped of his clothing. His legs, it would appear, were placed upon the fire as his feet were entirely burned away. The company of cavalry from Camp Grant was already upon the spot, but owing to the darkness little could by accomplished before morning. The fate of the 16 men and two women who left the scene of the attack to travel to Tucson remains a mystery.

Later.—Since putting the above in type, news has been brought in from Camp Grant. The missing party arrived at that post in safety, having abandoned the idea of returning to Tucson. It is stated that the Indians addressed them in Spanish, telling them to go, that it was not their wish to kill them, but, only to take possession of their effects.

Mr. Kennedy was brought to the Hospital at Camp Grant but died a few hours after his arrival there,

A CARD.

We return our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Tucson for the cordial manner in which they have welcomed us, as well as for the many acts of generosity conferred on us since our arrival. Be assured that those acts are duly appreciated and will ever be remembered by the

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

TUCSON, June 2, 1870.

A Card

To the Generous Public of Pima County:

The undersigned who have charge of the collection of money for the construction of a building for the St. Joseph Convent, beg to return to the public of Tucson, and of Pima county, their kind thanks for the great liberality with which all have donated, regardless of religious views, to aid in this laudable object; and we are satisfied that this sense of gratitude is no less felt by the Sisters now enjoying the result of your generosity than by your subscribing committee.

We ask for the Sisters, whose future labor will be with you, a kind consideraton and a generous support.

MRS. W. S. OURY.
MRS. J. ANDERSON.
MRS. J. FERNANDEZ.

Tucson, May 38th 1870.

E. F. DUNNE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

1301, *F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.,*

Will promptly attend to the collection of all claims, placed in his hands, against the government of the United States.

Will also pay special attention to procuring patents for Mining Claims, School Lands etc

Respectfully refers to Governor A. P. K Safford, and Hon. R. C. McCormick. tf

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

TUCSON, A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFRY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building

TUCSON, A. T.

aug4;67 tf

THOS. P. DUFFICY.

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.

TUCSON.

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D,

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON. A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.

Jan. 1st. '69

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

tf A. LEVIN & CO.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA,
TUCSON A. T., May 16th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday the 21st day of June next, for supplying the Quartermaster's department at the new post about to be established at or near the White Mountains, with one million eight hundred thousand pounds of well-cured merchantable hay, of the best quality that can be had within a reasonable distance of the post; the bulk of it to be cut and put up from this year's crop in August, September, October and November; to be well stacked at such place in the vicinity of the Post and in such sized stacks as the receiving officer may designate; to be salted if required—the Quartermaster's Department furnishing the salt—and subject to the inspection of the receiving officer.

Bidders will please state the price for the hay, by the pound, in Gold coin.

Bids will be received for any amount not less than one hundred thousand pounds; and when the responsibility of the biders is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence and post-office address.

Satisfactory evidence of the solvency of persons offered as security will be required.

A clause will be inserted in all contracts that they may be terminated at the pleasure of the government, and no contract shall be considered in force until it has received the approval of the commanding Generals of the Department of California and Military Division of the Pacific.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Hay" and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

By order,
J. G. C. LEE,
m21w5 Byt. Lt. Col. and Chf. Q. M.
Sub-Dist. of Southern Arizona.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, PRESCOTT, May 4, 1870.

NOTICE is heredy given, in accordance with the provisions of Excise Law, that the Annual Internal Revenue Taxes are now due and payable, and that the Collectors will be in attendance to receive the same, on the

TENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

at their respective offices, in the following divisions, to wit:

In the County of Yavapai—the Collector, Prescott.

In the County of Mohave, excepting that portion South of La Paz, J. B. Tuttle, Deputy Collector, Ehrenberg.

In the County of Pima, P. R. Brady, Deputy Collector, Tucson.

In the County of Yuma, and that portion of Mohave South of La Paz, Ira Mabbet, Deputy Collector, Arizona City.

LEVI BASHFORD,
m28t2 Collector.

OLD GERMAN BAKERY

North end Lesinsky's Building.

JOHN G. HUCKE, . . . PROPRIETOR,

Would inform the public that he is now sole owner and manager of the above-named busines and is at all times prepared to furnish patrons with superior bread, cake, pies etc.. A share of public patronage is solicited. tf.

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET.

The building known as the "Hodges' House" has underwent a thorough renovation and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished—having every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St. Louis. The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory.

"GUS" will be always at his post in the BAR,

LEVIN & CO.

April 16 1870. tf

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

SAML. BOSTICK

WHEAT'S SALOON.

BY

GOLDTREE & CO.

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.

The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

February 25, 1870. tf

The San Diego *Union* says that an awful murder has been perpetrated in the Jamul Valley. The victim, an old man named Vanhose, settled in the Valley some six months ago, and went to work clearing off land. He was a pleasant old man and was generally liked by the people in the Valley. He had started a little Sunday school and devoted his Sundays to the instruction of the children of his neighbors. For several weeks past he had been engaged in clearing off brush, and he was last seen alive on Monday, May 9th, while engaged at that work. On the following Monday, May 16th, about noon, Vanhose was found dead by a man named McDonald, who was out hunting. The body was found in a thick growth of brush, and was much decayed, death evidently having occurred four or five days previous to the discovery.

The Scandinavian population of Minnesota number about 60,000, or one-eighth of the entire population of the State. Of this aggregate of 60,000, Norway supplies 40,000, Sweden 15,000, and Denmark 5,000. The Norwegians heavily preponderate, and are mostly farmers, with few excepting confining themselves to the "rural districts." The large majority of the Swede and Danes are also farmers; still, a large number reside in the towns and cities; many are mechanics and traders, and enter into the social and industrial life of the cities.

Louis Napoleon's *plebiscitum* has been carried by the majority of five millions.

The womens rights women of England discount those of America all hollow. A London despatch dated May 4th says that a petition for woman suffrage signed by nearly 10,000 names, was presented by Bright, who then gave notice of a second reading of the bill removing disabilities of woman as to voting. A short discussion followed and a motion for the previous question was carried by 124 to 91. The result was received with cheers.

The San Francisco Bulletin of April 25th, has this item:

At ten o'clock last evening a slight shock of an earthquake was experienced in this city, and at about nine this morning there was another gentle vibration. There is a popular prejudice in favor of these slight shocks, for there are traditions that severe ones are seldom known to occur except after long periods of rest. Such has been the case here at all events.

Cuban belligerency has been recognized by Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Columbia and Mexico.

Advices from Rome represent that successive diplomatic protests against the Papa programme have received powerful reinforcements and the power of the opposition in the council is strong.

Two farmers in Kansas recetly had a law-suit about seven pounds of butter. When the jury retired they took with them the butter, procured some crackers, ate them together, and rendered a verdict of "no cause of action.

TUCSON BREWERY.

BY

GALES & SMITH.

North side Convent Street, near Camp Lovell.

The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand. tf

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco

Jos. Collingwood Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.

Main Street, Florence, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc. etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies or Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32

CASH STORE!

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.

TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season,

CLOAKS

SHAWLS

BOOTS

SHOES

SLIPPERS

LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS

PRINTS

MUSLINS

DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of Old Rye Whiskey and the best California Wine and Brandy.

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

n12

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on the Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY OCHOA & Co.

Jan. 15th 1870. 1

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of

General Merchandise

INCLUDING

Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,

And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a

First Class Wholesale Store,

Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our Goods and prices.

WHEAT'S SALOON.

BY

GOLDTHEE & Co.

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.

The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

February 25, 1870. tf

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF Tucson, T.

AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M., LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage to those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief, at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY, President Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct 4, '67.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

and Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly four-horse coach between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East El paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in nothern and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort to Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.

La Mesilla, N. M. tf

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaling and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are

CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lots

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf

PIONEER MILLS!

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf

January 22, 1870.

Notice!

The co-partnership heretofore existing between John S. Thayer and J. A. Singleton is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. A. singleton will collect all debts and pay all indebtedness of the late firm.

JOHN S. THAYER,
J. A. SINGLETON,

Tucson May 25, 1870.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1870. No 22.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year	$7,00
One copy, six months	$4.00
One copy for three months	2,00
Single numbers, each	25

Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertio and one dollar for each subsequent insertio

OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention defining the rights immunities and privileges of consuls, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Brussels, on the fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and sxty-eight, which convention, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as a follows.

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians recognizing the utility of defining the rights, privileges and immunities of consular officers in the two countries, deem it expedient to conclude a consular convention for that purpose.

Accordingly they have named: The President of the United States of America, Henry Shelton Sanford, a citizen of the United States. their minister resident near his Majesty the King of the Belgians; and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Sieur Jules Vander Stich elen, grand cross of the Order of the Dutch Lion, &c., &., &, his minister of foreign affairs who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

Each of the high contracting parties agrees to receive from the other, consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents in all its ports, cities and places, except those where it may not be conveniet to recognize such officers. This reservation, however. shall not apply to one of the high contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

ARTICLE II.

Consular officers, on the presentation of their commissions in the forms established in their respective countries, shall be furnished with the necessary exqeuatur free of charge, and on the exhibition of this instrument, they shall be permitted to enjoy the rights, prerogatives and immunities granted by this convention.

ARTICLE III.

Consular officers, citizens of the States by which they are appointed, shall be exempt from arrest except in the case of offenses which the local legislation qualifies as crimes, and punished *it* as such; from military billeting, from service in the militia or in the national guard, or in the regular army, and from all taxation, federal, State, or municipal. If, however, they are citizens of the State where they reside, or own property, or engage in business there, they shall be liable to the same charges of all kinds as other citizens or owners of the country, who are merchants or owners of property.

ARTICLE IV.

No consular officer who is a citizen of the State by which he was appointed, and who is not engaged in business, shall be compelled to appear as a witness before the courts of the country where he may reside. When the testimony of such a consular officer is needed, he shall be invited in writing to appear in court, and if unable to do so, his testimony shall be requested in writing, or be taken orally, at his dwelling or office.

It shall be the duty of said consular officer to comply with this request, without any delay which can be avoided.

In all criminal cases, contemplated by the sixth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, whereby the rights is secured to persons charged with crimes to obtain witness in their favor, the appearance in court of siad consular officer shall be demanded, with all posible regard to the consular dignity and to the duties of his office. A similar treatment shall also be extended to United States consuls in Belgium, in the like cases.

ARTICLE V.

Consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may place over the outer door of their offices, or their dwelling-heuses, the arms of their nation, with his inscription, "consulate, or vice-consulate, or consular agency" of the United States, or of Belgium, &c., &c. And they may also raise the flag of their country on their offices or dwelling-houses, except in the capital of the country, when there is a legation there.

ARTICLE VI.

The consular offices and dwellings shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, under any pretext, invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no case shall those offices or dwelings be used as places of asylum. When, however, a consular officer is engaged in other business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept separate.

ARTICLE VII.

In the event of the death, incapacity, or absence of consuls, and consular agents, their chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made known to the Department of State at Washington, or to the minister for foreign affairs in Belgium, may temporarily exercise their functions, and while thus acting they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives and immunities granted to the incumbents.

ARTICLE VIII.

Consuls-general and consuls may, with the approbation of their respective governments, appoint vice-consuls, and consular agents in the cities, ports, and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of the United States, of Belgium, or other foreigners. They shall be furnished with a commission by the consul who appoints them and under whose orders they are to act. They shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, suuject to the exceptions specified in Articles III and IV.

ARTICLE IX.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, may complain to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or local, judicial or executive, within their consular district, of any infraction of the treaties and conventions between the United States and Belgium or for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of their country-men. If the complaint should not be satisfactorily redressed, the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

ARTICLE X.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may take at their offices, at the residence of the parties, at their private residence, or on board ship, the depositions of the captains and crews of vessels of their own country, of pasengers on board of them, and of any other citizen of their nation. They may also receive at their offices, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country, all contracts between the citizens or other inhabitans of the country where they reside, and even all contracts between the latter, provided they relate to property situated or to businesss to be transacted in the territory of the nation to which said consular officer may belong. Copies of such papers and official documents of every kind, whether in the original, copies or translation duly authenticated and legalized by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, and sealed with their official seal, shall be received as legal documents in courts of justice throughout the United States and Belgium.

ARTICLE XI.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation, and shall alone take cognizance of differences which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captains, officers, and crews, without exception, particularly in reference to the adjustment of wages and the execution of contracts. Neither the federal, State, or municipal authorities or courts in the United States, nor any court or authority in Belgium shall, on any pretext, enterfere in these differences.

ARTICLE XII.

The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents may arrest the officers, sailors, and all other persons making part of the crew of ships of war or merchant vessels of their nation who may be guilty, or be accused, of having deserted said ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country. To that end the consuls of the United States in Belgium may apply to any of the competent authorities and the consuls of Belgium in the United States may apply in writing to either the federal, State, or municipal courts or authorities, and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by the exhibition of the register of the vessel and list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the persons claimed belong to the said crew. Upon such request alone, thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the consular officers, the deserters, not being citizens of the country where the demand is made at the time of their shipping, shall be given up. All the necessary aid and protection shall be furnished for the search, pursuit, seizure, and arrest of the deserters, who shall even be put and kept in the prisons of the country, at the request and expenses of the consular officers, until there may be an opportunity for sending them away. If, however, such an opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserter shall be set at liberty, nor shall he be again arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XIII.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters, and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather, shall be settled by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the respective countries where they reside. If, however, any inhabitant of the country, or citizen or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter, and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

ARTICLE XIV.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked upon the coasts of the United States, shall be directed by consuls-general, consuls, and vice-consuls of the two countries respectively, and, until their arrival, by the respective consular agents, wherever an agency exists. In the places and ports where an agency does not exist, the local authorities, until the arrival of the consul in whose district the wreck may have occurred, and who shall immediately be informed of the occurrence, shall take all necessary measures for the protection of persons and the preservation of property. The local authorities shall not otherwise interfere than for the maintenance of order, the protection of the interests of the salvors, if they do not belong to the crews that have been wreecked, and to carry into effect the arrangements made for the entry and exportation of the merchandise saved. It is understood that such merchandise is not to be subjected to any custom-house charge, unles it be intended for consumption in the country where the wreck may have taken place.

ARTICLE XV.

In case of the death of any citizen of the United States in Belgium, or of a citizen of Belgium in the United States, without having any known heirs or testamentary executor by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall inform the consuls or consular agents of the nation to which the deceased belongs of the circumstance in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be made in conformity with the respective constitutions of the two countries, and exchanged at Brussels within the period of six months, or sooner if possible. In case neither party gives notice, twelve months after the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force one year longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Brussels, in duplicate, the fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

H. S. SANDFORD.

[SEAL]

And whereeas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications have been exchanged:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled in good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

[SEAL] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

JOINT RESOLUTION making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Committee on Education and Labor, incurred in pursuance of investigation ordered by the House of Representatives.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses to be incurred by the Committe on Education and Labor, in conducting the investigation ordered by the House of Representatives by resolution of April sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Approved, May 4, 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION making an appropriation for the purpose of making experiments in the ventilation of the halls of the Capitol.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of making experiments in the ventilation of the halls of the Capitol, to be drawn by the Clerk of the House, and expended under the direction of the joint committee of the two houses on that subject.

Approved, May 4, 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the supply of arms, for instruction and practice, to certain colleges and universities.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to issue, at his discretion and under proper regulations to be prescribed by him, out of any small-arms or pieces of field artillery belonging to the government and which can be spared for that purpose, such number of the same as may appear to be required for military instruction and practice by the students of any college or university, under the provisions of section twenty-six of the "Act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States;" the Secretary to require a bond in each case, in double the value of the property, for the care and safe-keeping thereof, and for the return of the same when required.

Approved, May 4, 1870.

AN ACT to change the time for holding the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit and district courts of the United States in the district of Wisconsin shall commence at the city of Milwaukee on the first Monday of April, and on the second Monday of October, in each year, and on the fourth Monday of June in each year, in the city of Madison.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That special terms of said courts, respectively, at either the city of Milwaukee or the city of Madison, as business may require; and that a venire may issue for a grand or petit jury, to attend any such special term: *Provided*, That no special term of the circuit court shall be called without the concurrence of the circuit judge.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all recognizances, indictments, writs, process, and other proceedings, civil and criminal, now pending in either of said courts, shall be entered, heard, and tried at the times for holding said courts respectively, as herein provided.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, and all acts and parts of acts authorizing the holding of stated or special terms of either of said courts be, and hereby are, repealed.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JUNE 11.....1870.

AN ANALYSIS OF "MINER" TALK.

Observing that our Northern contemporary has for the past two weeks been on the rampage, falsifying, maligning, flattering and fawning, "by turns," we have decided this week to lay aside the discussion of graver questions and take a bird-eye view of its grievances; and having done this will then proceed to show forth the foundation upon which they rest.

The contemporary referred to, (which it may be needless to state is the *Miner*,) in the issue of May 21st talks "about various matters concerning the Territory;" and this "talk," which purports to enlighten the people upon the affairs of the Territory, is really a tirade against Hon. R. C. McCormick, our Delegate in Congress, and a call upon that portion of the people opposed to him to bestirring at once in the matter of uniting upon some man in opposition to him.

This, at once, explains why the *Miner* has so persistently and maglignantly sneered at and misrepresented every effort that has been made by our Delegate for the benefit of the Territory.

After speaking of the quo-warranto decision of Judge Backus the *Miner* says, "we will merely state that those who brought the matter before his honor, as well as many others, believed that the laws passed by the Legislatures above named (1866 1867 and 1868) were illegal and void." These gentlemen had a perfect right to think so, but from the record it appears that their sole object was to invalidate the election to Congress of Hon. R. C. McCormick; and this question was spring immediately after their candidate had suffered an overwhelming defeat—and the decision was made by a judge smarting under the slight he had received by having his aspirations to candidacy completely ignored.

The Miner next says; "Congress, too, must have been of the same opinion else it would not have taken action in the matter *confirmed* the apportionment &c. Now, if Congress had been of the same opinion it would have legalized the acts of the Legislatures, but it simply declares that the apportionment made by the Governor in accordance with the laws of said Territory, be declared legal and valid *under the Organic Act*,

The able decision of Hon. John Titus, now Chief Justice of the Territory, is to exactly the same effect, and without the action of Congress would have set the matter at rest forever.

In the next place we hear that "Governor McCormick, in making said apportionment overstepped his duties." In this matter Gov. McCormick clearly and honestly followed the laws prescribing his duties "which were made before he became Governor and approved by Governor John N. Goodwin his predecessor. Gov. Goodwin was a lawyer, Gov. McCormick was not; and even admitting (which is not the case) that the laws were void, Gov. McCormick found them on the statute book and was not the judge of their validity; and if he had failed in making the apportionment as required by those laws, a howl of indignation would have been raised against him for dereliction of duty, and no one would have howled more loudly or more ferociously than the present editor of the *Miner*; and it is worthy of remark, that by these apportionments Southern Arizona, lost one member of the Council and two members of the House of Representatives, which were gained by Northern Arizona, thus taking from Southern Arizona the complete control of the Legislature which she had hitherto held; yet she did not object to it.

The *Miner* says "now, we suspicion that Mr. McCormick will soon be back here to offer himself to the people as a victim willing to go to Congress a second time," and proceeds to give a one-sided account of what our Delegate has done for Arizona, saying nothing whatever of the creation of the "Department of Arizona," or the establishment of a money order office at Prescott and speaking of the establishment of a U. S. Depository at Tucson as if it were an injury to Prescott. while if the people of that place want a Depository and will ask for it—we will guarantee that Gov. McCormick will use his utmost endeavors to procure it for them, and judging from what he has done, we think would succeed in doing so.

The *Miner* accuses Gov McCormick of having endeavored "to have U. S. Land Office located at Florence": we do not known this to be the case, but, if true, fail to see any objection to it, for Florence is nearly in the centre of the populated portion of the Territory; and three-fourths of the farming land of Yavapai County is three times as far from Prescott as from Florence.

"By his having succeeded in having a few new post routes established in Southern Arizona": the fact is two new routes have been established, one of which is the only mail route connecting Arizona with Mexico, and regular express service had been performed upon the same route, by citizens of Tucson for years without receiving any compensation from the Government; and the other is from Tucson, via Grant, Florence, McDowell and Phœnix to Wickenburg; the three places last named, and at least half the route, being in Yavapai County.

As to curtailing the service on any route where service was needed, neither Gov. McCormick nor any of his friends had anything to do with it, but on the contrary opposed it If the *Miner* does not known who is responsible for this reduction of service, it can very easily ascertain from the Post office Department.

"He will also harp upon his puny effort to get the nation to construct for us a wagon road to New Mexico, via the 35th parallel route, when if the truth were known, he was and is secretly opposed to the measure" "If the truth were known"!! If the editor of the *Miner* knows the truth, he knows it only to avoid it. What a contemptible trait of character is that which induces a man always to doubt the existence of honorable motives plainly visible, and seek for unworthy ones which cannot be found; and what an inveterate liar that man must be who will endeavor to involve in doubt facts which are evident, by a suppositions statement which it would be an insult to common sense to believe.

To prove the disbelief of this man in his own statement we have only to refer to his own paper, published the previous week, where he says.

A Rumor is in circulation to the effect that Mr. McCormick was about to succeed in getting a title from Government, to the town-site of Prescott. Self-interest promps him in this matter.

What self-interest? Is it because he owns property in Prescott, or in that vicinity? Then why would not self-interest equally prompt him to desire the construction of the wagon road? Prescott would be greatly benefitted, and property there greatly enhanced in value by it.

And why did not self interest prompt him to veto the bill for the location of the Capital? He owned more property in Prescott at that time, than he does now.

The fact is, one of these lies, contradicts the other.

The "many citizens" alluded to by the *Miner* as in favor of drawing party lines, are probably the little knot or clique of politicians who infest Prescott, hold meetings and conventions, pass resolutions and fill all the offices—and as there are not quite enough offices to go around, and, as old incumbents hold on with a death grip, (having nothing else to hold to,) they want more offices to fill, and they want nobody to represent the Territory who does not belong to the "clique" or hold himself completely under its control.

The *Miner* "suspicions" that Gov. McCormick may again be a candidate for Congress—we hope he will, and if he should be, we suspicion that he will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority—as we do not recollect a single instance in which any public officer has given such entire satisfaction to his constituents, or has been more causelessly villified and abused by his enemies.

The prospects of a combined and general outbreak of Indians in the Territories of Montana and Wyoming are somewhat alarming. About 8,000 Indian warriors, well armed and mounted, are assembled in the neighborhood of Fort Sully. General Parker, commissioner of Indian Affairs, says he is satisfied that they are bent on war, and if it should take place it will be the most destructive and extensive Indian War we have ever had. Gen. Parker thinks that the available Indian force is not large enough by one half to cope with the Indians; there being only about 2,000 cavalry while the combined savage force will number not less than 12,000. If the general's estimate is correct we fear that there is a bloody time in store for the people of those Territories.

The San Diego *Union* has the following upon the probable early admission of New Mexico as a state. The view which it takes of the Territory as it stands, and of the result which will be likely to follow its admission as a State of the Union are so evidently proper that we would not alter a single sentence, not even a word:—

No one can deny that this territory has the elements of great wealth. The evidence is ample of rich deposits of gold, silver, copper, iron and coal. And again she has very extensive regions of agricultural land.

Create her a State, give to her people the power of fully governing themselves, and there will ere long be evinced a great change in the prosperity of her varied interests:

Not only New Mexico but Arizona will become tributary to San Diego, and just in proportion as the means of communication increase so that these territories may have easy and frequent access to the Western sea-board, so will increase their value, and so be secured needed accessions to the national wealth and power.

The railroad completed, and prosperity once triumphant, the day will not be far distant when Arizona as well as her sister, New Mexico, may have the pleasure of seeing herself counted among the galaxy of stars that beautify our national banner.

The news from the Canadian border is of a rather exciting character. However conflicting the reports, this much is apparent; that on 26th and 27th the Fenians crossed into Canada, encountered the Canadian troops and were defeated; that their commander Gen. O'Neil, was taken by the U. S, authorities and lodged in Jail at Burlington Vt.; that general Donnely, second in command, has been wounded, and that there is still a strong force of Fenians in Canada.

Our latest accounts are up to May 27th., and from the aspect of affairs at that time, we should judge that the disturbance had but commenced. Thousands of Fenians, armed and equipped, are reported moving toward the Canadian frontier.

"The President peremptorily ordered the military commanders to prevent militia and volunteer organizations from hunting down Indians.

So says a Washington despatch dated May 19th. The thing is so brief and out of place that it is difficult to decide as to its character without stigmatizing common sense. What does Grant mean? To what Indians does he refer? What militia or volunteer force has he in view? Is it intended to deny the right of self-protection to citizens? Is it an allegory to which he treats the public, or does he intend to "crack a joke"? Who knows?

The Los Angeles Weekly *Star* of the 21st. ult, publishes the prospectus of the *Daily Star* which was to have been issued on the 1st inst. The prospectus very sensibly declares that the daily *Star*, having the interests of the public at heart, will adhere to no party whose object is other than to promote said interests.

In the Tennessee Legislature, on the 16th., a bill presented in the Senate to prohibit marriages between whites and blacks was read a first time.

John S Crouch writing from the Burro mines to the New Mexican, under date of May 7th, says:

But little of these ores that have been tested have failed to astonish every one. The oldest and most experienced miners on the Pacific coast pronounce them the richest mines ever discovered. Hundred of feet of these ledges that rise in many places fifty feet above the surface, and on which eagles have built nests for ages past, contain ores that assay hundreds, and even thousand of dollars to the ton.

Notice!

I have this day appointed Thos. P. Duffey my agent, to act for me and in my name and stead during my absence from Tucson.

3t A BROWN.

Tucson A. T. June [10] 14, 1870.

Notice!

In the matter of the Estate of Alonzo M. Erwin, dec'd } Probate Court, County of Pima, Arizona Terr't'y.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles H. Lord, the administrator of the estate of Alonzo M. Erwin deceased, has rendered and presented for settlement, and filed in this court his final account of administration on said estate; and Tuesday, the 14th day of June, A. D. 1870 being a day of term of said court, to wit: of the April term—at 10 o'clock, a. m., has been duly appointed by the judge of said court, for the settlement of said account, at which time any person interested in said estate may appear and file his exceptions in writing, to said account, and contest the same.

By order of the Court,

4j2w F. H. GOODWIN,

Tucson, May 31, 1870. Clerk.

PROPOSALS

for Flour and Beans.

DEPOT COMMISSARY'S OFFICE,
Tucson A. T., May 11th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quintuplicate, will be received at this office until Thursday, the 30th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Flour and Beans of the best quality the country can afford, in sacks, as follows;

	Flour	Beans
At Tucson Depot or Camp Crittenden	160,000lbs.	24,500lbs
Camp Grant,	60,000lbs	5,600lbs.
Camp McDowell	75,000lbs.	8,400lbs.

The Flour to be put up in double sacks of good, new, strong material; the inner one to be of close texture, of the same size as the outer one and placed within the latter before being filled. The outer one to be of strong and coarse material; each double sack to contain not to exceed seventy-five pounds net.

The Beans to be put up in good, new, strong, single sacks, each to contain not to exceed seventy-five pounds, net.

The stores for Tucson or Camp Crittenden to be delivered at either place in whole or in part, as the government may elect, at such times and in such quantities as the Depot Commissary at Tucson may designate; those for Camps Grant and McDowell to be delivered at one time at each post, when required by the post commissary at the place of delivery; and the amount of any article at any post may be either increased or decreased at the pleasure of the government prior to final delivery above stated; due notice to be given the contractor of such required increase or decrease.

All the stores to be delivered at the expense of the contractor and to be inspected and accepted by a Board of officers to be appointed by the commanding officer of the post where the stores are received—the receiving commissary to be a member of the Board.

Should any post be abandoned and the contractor so notified, no stores for such post will be received.

Bidders will state their price for each article by the pound in U. S. gold coin; and when the responsibility of the bidder is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence and post-office address.

Separate bids will be made for each post; but bids for Tucson or Camp Crittenden may be made together, the price at each of those places being separately stated.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample of each article such as the bidder is prepared to furnish.

The Bids will be forwarded to department Head Quarters for award, and all contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Department and Division commanders.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unsatisfactory.

Bids for the above named stores will also be received by Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. P. Small, Chief C. S., Department of California, at San Francisco, up to the same day and hour as at this place. Proposals to be endorsed: "Proposals for Flour and Beans" and these to be opened here will be addressed to the undersigned.

By authority

J. G. C. LEE,

m21t6 Bvt. Lt. Col. & A. Q. M. A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA,
TUCSON A. T., May 16th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday the 21st day of June next, for supplying the Quartermaster's department at the new post about to be established at or near the White Mountains, with one million eight hundred thousand pounds of well-cured merchantable hay, of the best quality that can be had within a reasonable distance of the post; the bulk of it to be cut and put up from this year's crop in August, September, October and November; to be well stacked at such place in the vicinity of the Post and in such sized stacks as the receiving officer may designate; to be salted if required—the Quartermaster's Department furnishing the salt—and subject to the inspection of the receiving officer.

Bidders will please state the price for the hay by the pound, in Gold coin.

Bids will be received for any amount not less than one hundred thousand pounds; and when the responsibility of the biders is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence and post-office address.

Satisfactory evidence of the solvency of persons offered as security will be required.

A clause will be inserted in all contracts that they may be terminated at the pleasure of the government, and no contract shall be considered in force until it has received the approval of the commanding Generals of the Department of California and Military Division of the Pacific.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Hay" and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

By order,

J. G. C. LEE,

m21w5 Bvt. Lt. Col. and Chf. Q. M. Sub-Dist. of Southern Arizona.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JUNE 11.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MURDERED:—A man named Felipe Garsia was murdered at Florence on the 7th by a soldier named Dorman. The soldier, it would appear from the evidence adduced on the examination, was in a state of intoxication, and in that condition was furnished with a bed at the house of Garsia. This he occupied for a couple of hours until finding himself alone with Garsia, he seized his pistol and presented it at the breast of Mr. Garsia, threatening to take his life and executing the threat simultaneously. The wounded man lived for several hours and gave his testimony before Col. Finkleberger. It is supposed that the object of the murder was to obtain a considerable amount of money on the person of the murdered man. The murderer was surrendered to the civil authorities and was brought here and lodged in jail by deputy constable Wheat, on the 9th. He denies all knowledge of the affair; claiming to have been unconscious of what he did. He has been held over to await the action of a grand jury.

YUMA COUNTY:—The District Court of this county has just closed Hon. Johnson Reavis, District judge of the second Judicial District presided, and disposed of a large amount of business. We learn that the ability and impartiality manifested in the decisions of Judge Reavis are source of general satisfaction throughout his District.

ARRIVED:—Two gentlemen from Almont, Canada, arrived by the California mail buggy on Wednesday. Almonte is a town very far toward the West of the Dominion, but not so remote that the news of the discovery of the Burro mines should fail to reach it within less than a month after the discovery. These gentlemen say that the story of our mines is a topic of current conversation in Canada.

ON SUNDAY last Mr Zeckendorf called the attention of every man woman and child in town to the anniversary of his birth, by a magnificent display of fireworks. The spectators generally enjoyed the sport and made Z. the recipient of sundry congratulations upon his extraordinary good luck in not having died while a little baby, and his subsequent fortunate career, made manifest by his living presence "whole and entire." The grandest pyrotechnic display of the evening marked the closing of the celebration, and consisted in the burning of Don Fernadez's stable and hay, ignited by a spark from a Roman candle in the hands of Z., or some other man.

How is it that so many people are prone to take a false view of the simplest matter? We have been influenced to propose this question from having learned that the Camp Crittenden officers accuse ex-Lieutenant Hopkins of having written a notice of their imbecility which appeared in the ARIZONAN two weeks since. Poor things! What has suggested to you the probability of a production of Mr. Hopkins appearing editorially with us? Know then that *we* wrote the article, and that neither Mr. Hopkins nor any other man had any idea of the existence of such a remark before reading it in our columns. And, moreover, since you have been pleased to disturb the question we will re-endorse the article, and trusting that truth never wronged any man will *correct* the statement if you can prove that you have been thereby misrepresented.

Mr. AARON ZECKENDORF, firm of A. & I. Zeckendorf, arrived from Albuquerque on Tuesday. Mr. Zeckendorf, although a pioneer of New Mexico, and therefore, doubtless aware of the danger to which the traveller is exposed in this Territory and New Mexico, had the hardihood to make the trip from Albuquerque to Tucson with a party of four men—himself included.

GONE to the BURRO:—Fourteen miners from California arrived on Tuesday morning, and left in the afternoon of the same day for the Burro mines. they were all well armed and mounted and seemed to have stood the journey from California remarkably well.

HON. COLES BASHFORD arrived on Sunday from a prolonged sojournment in Northern Arizona.

THE COURT:—The District Court opened On Monday last and adjourned same day until September.

ON SUNDAY last a party of Miners from San Francisco started for the Burro Mines.

THAT SPRINKLER.—A couple of enterprising individuals observing a fair opening through which to accumulate some greenbacks, set to work to put the scheme into practise. After speculating upon the issues *pro* and *con*, one fobbed a book and pencil and started forth to ascertain what the public thought of the project. Well, the public admiration amounted to about $200 per month, so they pronounced it a success. A few days afterward the people's eyes were opened with wonder to witness, according to all appearance, a first class sprinkler showering water all over the streets; but the thing must be improved to be perfect, and so it was improved—negatively. This effort rendered further improvements necessary, and further improvements were accordingly made; and so the thing *progressed* from bad to worse until it became one of the most novel humbugs that ever put in an appearance on our streets. Rendered worthless by successive improvements the thing was at length remodeled and is now somewhat better than an ordinary watering-pot.

THAT SERENADE:—What a delightful thing it is to be serenaded! Yes sir! Just fancy a solitary individual, about 10 o'clock a. m., dreaming of "dirty proof-sheets," "pi," blotted manuscript, ink, &c, when all of a sudden he is standing erect upon the floor, with every hair standing on end; he has been serenaded; the first notes which reach his ears stand him upon the floor, he knows not how; but there he stands in mortal terror. He thinks of coyotes, but no; coyotes can't scream so much after the manner of larger and more ferocious brutes. Sundry other perils suggest themselves; so he proceeds to the door and opens it to ascertain, if possible, the nature of the animals; he is rushed upon by a dozen or more "boys of the period"; he endeavors to escape to bed when a full-sized brogan comes down on his bare foot tearing all before it from the instep to the great toe; but then it was a serenade. Apologies fail to alleviate suffering; music ditto. He begins to consider danger less than it would have been had the invaders been coyotes or other carnivora, so he dresses under protest and makes up his mind that serenading should have fallen into disuse immediately after the fall of the inquisition.

THE CONVENT SCHOOL was opened on Monday by the Sisters. The attendance is quite large, embracing, besides children, all the young ladies in town. How we would like to be an *Attendance*!

INDIANS:—Mr. Miller arrived from his ranch at the Cienega on Wednesday and says that Indians continue to prowl around the locality. About the beginning of the week two soldiers while hunting, at a short distance from the ranch, were pursued by a party of about 20 Indians. They, however, reached their quarters without any injury, but badly scared.

COL. SANDFORD has just returned to McDowell after a prolonged scout among the Pinella and Tonto Indians. He attacked a rancheria on the Chivicdu river, east of Rino, about the first inst., killed 21 Indians, took 9 prisoners, captured several mules and horses, and destroyed all the property. The prisoners were brought to McDowell, but consisting entirely of women and children were set at liberty.

INDIANS:—Just as we go to press news has been received of the murder of David Holland and the capture of Mr. Gardners stock by Indians, on the Sonoita valley.

MAILS:—Mails will hereafter close as follows; and we have been requested by the postmaster to state that mail matter brought in after the specified time will remain over.

WEST

3 30, p. m. Mondays
3.30, p. m. Thursdays

EAST

3.30, p. m. Fridays

NORTH, via GRANT,

4, p. m. Mondays.

SONORA,

6, a. m. Mondays.

TUBAC,

6, a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

CRITTENDEN,

4, p. m. Mondays.

REMARKABLE JOURNEY THROUGH THE WILDERNESS:—On Sunday last we had a conversation with a Hungarian residing here, whose history, as related by himself, (and we do not doubt his veracity,) is about as novel as fiction itself. If his story were compiled in a volume, the last few pages, recounting his adventures during the past two weeks, would not be quite devoid of interest. Here, briefly, is the last: It appears that a relative in Texas bequeathed him a sum of money, and being apprized of the fact by letter, a couple of weeks since, he started out on foot and alone to make the journey thither. After travelling four days he arrived at Sulphur Springs and there seeing an old Indian trail, concluded to make a short cut ot Camp Bowie, which by the main road is distant from this point some 28 miles. He accordingly left the road and travelled off by the trail which became gradually smaller until it was no longer discernable. After travelling around for hours without water he discovered another trail which he followed until it led him into the heart of the Dragoon mountains. While travelling in search of water here, he was startled to hear a noise made by animals, at a short distance, and soon discovered that he had a most run into a nest of Apaches, who, fortunately did not discover him. Thus surrounded by hostile savages the truth become apparent to him that he was lost. Stealing himself away from this dangerous locality he crossed the San Pedro again, and for successive days and nights travelled at random, subsisting upon his scanty stock of provision, now almost exhausted. Reaching the Santa Cruz he discovered more Indian signs and, immediately afterward, more Indians. Crawling around to avoid observation he discovered that he was in the neighborhood of a rancheria. Almost perishing of thirst he sat for some time looking down upon the Indian village, unable to decide as to the wisest course, whether to go boldly and seek hospitality at their hands, with the probability of torture and death, or to calmly perish where he sat. He at length came to the conclusion that he must be the very meanest kind of an Indian who would take advantage of a man in his condition, and in that wholesome state of mind boldly stalked into the village, where, instead of being placed before a slow fire and roasted to death he was welcomed, furnished with milk, meat and *Pinole*, and suffered to remain until completely restored. Instead of having stumbled upon a village of hostile Apaches he was the guest of a village of (friendly) papagos, some 50 miles from this place. Furnishing him with food and water, the Chief pointed out to him the route which he must travel to reach Tucson, but, by strange carelessness he lost himself again and for two days and nights wandered around on the plains, when happening at length to come within sight of the camp fire of Capt. Hinds' teamsters, taking provisions to the cattle camp, he was again rescued, furnished with food and water and put on the way to Tucson, where he arrived on sunday morning after having made a journey alone and unarmed that twenty of our best mountaineers would not wish to undertake.

E. F. DUNNE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

1301, *F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C,*

Will promptly attend to the collection of all claims, placed in his hands, against the government of the United States.

Will also pay special attention to procuring patents for Mining Claims, School Lands etc

Respectfully refers to Governor A. P. K Safford, and Hon. R. C. McCormick. tf

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

TUCSON, A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFRY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building

TUCSON, A. T.

aug4;67 tf

THOS. P. DUFFICY.

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.

TUCSON.

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

PUBLIC SALE!

On Friday, July 1, 1870, I will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, the property known as the Buckly and Overland Mail houses. This property is desirably situated in town of Tucson, and is well adapted for a Hotel and Livery Stable business, having a very large corral and the best well of water in town. Terms of sale: cash on delivery of the title papers of the property. Sale to take place at 10 o'clock a. m.,

W. S. OURY.

Tucson, May 30, 1870. dw.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed SAMUEL HUGHES, Tucson, A. T., our Agent for the sale of all lumber made at the

Santa Rita Saw Mill.

All orders for lumber left with him will receive prompt attention.

LAZARD & YERKES,
Santa Rita Saw Mill Co.

March 23, 1870; tf.

Proposals

FOR

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SUB-DISTRICT SOUTHERN ARIZONA,
TUCSON, A. T., May 30th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until Saturday, the 9th day of July next, for the transportation of military supplies, for the period commencing August 13th, 1870, and ending June 30th, 1871, from Tucson Depot, A. T., to Camps Crittenden, Bowie, Grant and Goodwin, and such other posts as are, or may be, established in Arizona, and supplied in whole or in part from the depot named, except the new post in the White Mountains, for which separate bids may be made. Bids may, however, be made to include all posts.

Bidders will state the rate in gold coin, per pound, per one hundred (100) miles, at which they will transport said supplies, and must give their names in full, with place of residence and post office address. If a firm the bids must be signed by each member thereof.

Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of two thousand dollars, (a certified check preferred,) as a guaranty that the bidder will execute the contract if awarded to him.

The amount of bonds that will be required of the contractor will be twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars.

The person or persons to whom any award is made, must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness for service on the 13th of August next.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour before named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

No proposal will be entertained that does not conform to the terms of this advertisement; and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids offered.

No contract made under this advertisement will be considered in force until approved by the Department and Division commanders.

Form of contract may be seen at this office.

Prososals to be plainly endorsed: "Proposals for Army Transportation," and addressed to the undersigned.

By authority.

J. G. C. LEE,
Bvt. Lieut. Col. and Ch'f Quartermaster,
4je6t Sub-Dist. Southern Arizona.

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of Newton Israel, dec'd. } Probate Court, Pima County, Territory of Arizona.

The People of the Territory of Arizona send Greeting:

IN pursuance of an order of this court duly made and entered, on the first day of June, A. D. 1870, notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 11th day of June, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of this court in the town of Tucson and county of Pima, has been appointed for hearing the application of John H. Archibald, praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Newton Israel, deceased, be admitted to Probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to said John H. Archibald, who is named therein as Executor. At the time and place specified, all persons interested may appear and contest the same.

2w4j F. H. GOODWIN,
Tucson, June 2, 1870, Clerk.

Notice!

To all whom it may concern:

I have this day laid claim to, and located one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land at Blue Water station, in the Territory of Arizona and in the county of Pima, described as follows: Starting at the Blue Water well and running east, four hundred and forty (440) yards to a certain tree; from said tree south, four hundred and forty (440) yards; thence running west eight hundred and eighty (880) yards; thence north eight hundred and eighty (880) yards; thence east, eight hundred and eighty (880) yards; thence running south, four hundred and forty (440) yards to a certain tree or place of beginning: I therefore notify all persons not to trespass on said claim, and any infringement will be promptly met by legal proceedings.

S. B. WISE,

I have on hand constantly a supply of provisions, hay and grain for the accommodation of the travelling public. S. B. WISE. 2

Tucson, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Joseph Goldtree and Charles Stickly is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by Joseph Goldtree who will settle and collect the accounts of the late firm.

JOSEPH GOLDTREE.
CHAS. STICKLY.

Tucson A. T. }
May 25, 1870. } 2w3

A RESOLUTION for the transfer of an unexpended balance of appropriation to the book fund of the Library of Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, appropriated by acts approved July thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, "for the expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, the same being an unexpended balance not required for that purpose, be, and the same is hereby, transferred to the fund for the purchase of books for the Library of Congress.

Approved, May 5, 1870.

A RESOLUTION relative to the establishment of a light station on the Choptank river, in Maryland,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Light-house Board be, and is hereby, authorized to establish a light station to mark the obstruction to navigation in the Choptank river, Maryland, in the vicinity of Castle Haven point.

Approved, May 5, 1870.

JOINT RESOTUTION authorizing the sale of certain lands at Springfield, Massachusetts, and for other purposes.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America to Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell to Horace Kibbe, of Springfield, Massachusetts, at its full value, to be determined by the superintendent and paymaster, jointly, with the approval of the Secretary of War, of the national armory in said Springfield, a small detached piece of land belonging to but of no use or value to the pubic, lying at the junction of Federal and Armory streets in said Springfield, and containing about forty-three square rods, on the condition that the said Kibbe shall grant all that portion of said lot lying to the south of the north line of Grant street to the city of Springfield, for use as a public park forever. And on full payment of the appraised value thereof, and compliance with the condition before stated, the Secretary of War shall execute all nessesary deeds for the conveyance of the lot to the purchaser thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That Ryers street, heretofore opened on the public land at Springfield, Massachusetts, shall be, and is hereby declared to be, a public highway or thoroughfare for general use.

Approbed, May 4, 1870.

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET.

The building known as the "Hodges' House" has underwent a thorough renovation and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished —having every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St. Louis. The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory.

"GUS" will be always at his post in the BAR.

LEVIN & CO.

April 16 1870. tf

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

SAML. BOSTICK

WHEAT'S SALOON.

BY

J. GOLDTREE

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.

The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

February 25, 1870. tf

OLD GERMAN BAKERY

North end Lesinsky's Building,

JOHN G. HUCKE, . . . PROPRIETOR,

Would inform the public that he is now sole owner and manager of the above-named busines and is at all times prepared to furnish patrons with fine bread, cake, pies etc. A share of public patronage is solicited. tf.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

WINE LUNCHES.

A. & LEVIN & CO.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON. A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.

Jan. 1st. '69

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies or Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32

CASH STORE!

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.

TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every descriptio of adapted to every season,

CLOAKS

SHAWLS

BOOTS

SHOES

SLIPPERS

LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS

PRINTS

MUSLINS

DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK.

WE would respectfully announce to the people o ucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDIS E GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at th owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of

General Merchandise

INCLUDING

Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing. Hardware Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,

And everything nece sary to make up a Complete Assortment for a

First Class Wholesale Store,

Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on the Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY OCHOA & Co.

Jan. 15th 1870 tf

TUCSON BREWERY.

BY

SALES & SMITH.

North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell.

The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand. tf

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF, Tucson, T.

AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS

MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhee

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1870.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

and Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly four horse coach between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and East El paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in nothern and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort to Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.

2n3t. La Mesilla, N.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are CASH. EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lo

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

PIONEER MILLS!

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf

anuary 22, 1870

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

BY

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

M. N. Fish, Tucson. S. Silverberg, San Francisco.

Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.

Main Street, Florence, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc., etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public tf

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1870. No 23.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2.00
Single numbers, each 25
Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertio and one dollar for each subsequent insertio

OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AND THE KINGDOM OF WURTTEMBERG.

By the President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS a treaty concerning the citizenship of emigrants, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Stuttgart on the twenty-seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which treaty, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Wurttemberg, and from Wurttemberg, to the territory of the United States of America, have resolved to treat on this subject and have for that purpose appointed plenipotentiaries, to conclude a convention, that is to say. The President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and his Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, his Minister of the royal house and of foreign affairs, Charles Baron Varnbuler, who have agreed to and signed the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of Wurttemberg, who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States five years, shall be held by Wurtemberg to be American citizens and shall be treated as such Reciprocally, citizens of the United States of America who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of Wurttemberg, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within Wurttemberg five years, shall be held by the United States to be citizens of Wurttemberg, and shall be treated as such. The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

ARTICLE II.

A naturalized citizens of the one party on return to the territory of the other party remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country, and committed before his emigration; saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country, or any other remission of liability to punishment.

ARTICLE III.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States the 16 June, 1852, 13 October, 1853, remains in force without change.

ARTICLE IV.

If a Wurttemberg, naturalized in America, renews his recidence in Wurtemberg. without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. Reciprocally, if an American naturalized in Wurttemberg, renews his residence in the United States without the intent to return to Wurttemberg, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in Wurttemberg. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by his Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, with the consent of the Chambers of the kingdom, and by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Stuttgart as soon as possible, within twelve months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Stuttgart the twenty-seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

GEO. BANCROET.

[SEAL.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications have been exchanged:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and Article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT to incorporate the Washington and Boston Steamship Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James S. Grinnell, Weddell T. Davis. Horatio Brownning, Alpheus Middlenton, W. Albert King, Andrew Potts, A. Gaddir, jr., Edward Hartley, Edwin A. Ryhter, William L. Wall, G. M. Wrighr, William H. Morrison, George P. Coff, George W. Potter, H. F. Simmerman, and Henry Mayo, and J. W. Sraver, and J. J. Newcomb, and John W. Boteler, Samuel Cross, George Waters, George Rogers, and their associates and successors, or a majority of them, are hereby created and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Washington and Boston Steamship Company.

SEC. 2 And be it enacted, That the capital stock of said company shall not be less than fifty thousand nor more than five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. and be it further enacted, That said company is authorized and empowered to establish and run a line or lines of vessels, propelled by steam or other power, between the cities of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Norfolk, and other ports in the State of Virginia, on the Potomake river, Chesepeake bay, or the tributaries of the same, and Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That said company is authorized to purchase hold, and grant such real estate, not exceeding in amount one hundred thousand dollars, as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, and to build all necessary docks, wharves, and building thereon for their own use; may transport passengers and freight of every description, subject to the rules and regulations and laws of the United States; may sue and be sued; may have a common seal, and generally may have and possess the rights and privileges usually possessed by similar corporations.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the affairs of said company shall be managed by such officers as the stockholders in general meeting shall elect, and such agents may be appointed by the board of directors. the persons named in the first section of this act or a majority of them, may call a metting of the stockholders for the purpose of organizing said company, at such time and place as they may determine upon, after advertising the time and place of such meeting for ten days, in one or more newspapers published in the city of Washington. The officers of said company once elected shall hold their offices until their successors are chosen.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said board of directors may make all necessary rules and by-laws for the transfer of the stock and the general management of the business of said company; and each stockholder in said company shall be liable for all claims against the same to an amount equal to the stock which said stockholder shall have in said company.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be enforced from the passage thereof.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That Congress may at any time hereafter, alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, May 4, 1870.

AN ACT to re-define a portion of the boundary line between the State of Nebraska and Territory of Dakota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so soon as the State of Nebraska, through her legislature, has given her consent thereto, the centre of the main channel of the Missouri river shall be the boundary line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota, between the following points, to wit: Commencing at a point in the centre of said main channel, north of the west line of section twenty-four in township twenty-nine north, of range eight east of the sixth principal meridian, and running along the same to a point west of the most northerly portion of fractional section seventeen, of township twenty-nine north, of range nine east of said meridian, in the State of Nebraska, as meandered and shown by the plats and surveys of said sections originally made and now on file in the General Land Office.

SEC 2. And be it further enacted, that the respective jurisdiction of said State and Territory (and of the United States) shall extend to and over all of the Territory within their limits, according to the line herein designated, to all intents and purposes as fully and completely as if no change had taken place in the channel of said Missouri river. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required to cause to be made all necessary surveys and meanderings, and to order the transfer of plats, papers, and documents which may be necessary in the premises.

Approved, April 28, 1870.

AN ACT to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statute laws of the United States," be and the same is hereby, revived; and the President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three commissioners to prosecute and complete the work prescribed by said act: *Provide*, That the said commissioners shall devote their entire time and attention to their duties as commissioners, and shall receive no compensation after said work shall be completed, nor for a longer period than three years from the time when this act shall take effect,

Approved, May 4 1870.

AN ACT authorizing the First National Bank of Delhi, New York, to change its location.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the First National Bank of Delhi, now located in Delhi, Delaware county, State of New York, is hereby authorized to change its location to the village of Port Jervis, Orange county State of New York. Whenever the stockholders representing three-fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and cashier shall execute a certificate under the corporate seal of the bank specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and thereupon such change of location shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank of Port Jervis, in the village of Port Jervis, Orange county, State of New York.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability or affect any action or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested, And when such change shall have been determined upon as aforesaid, notice thereof and of such change shall be published in at least two weekly newspapers in each of the counties of Delaware and Orange, in the State of New York, for not less than four successive weeks,

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, May 5, 1870.

AN ACT to authorize corporate authorities of the city of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to pave and improve the streets thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United states of America in Congress assembled, That the corporation of the city of Georgetown shall have full power and authority to lay taxes on particular wards, parts, or sections of the city, for their particular local improvements, and to cause the curbstones to be set, foot and carriage ways, or so much thereof as they may deem best, to be graden, paved, gravelled, or otherwise improved; to introduce the necessary sewerage and drainage facilities, under and upon the whole or any portion of any avenue, street, or alley; to cause the same to be suitably graded, paved, gravelled, or otherwise improved and repaired, and at all times properly cleaned and watered, to cause lamps to be erected therein; and to light the same; and to pay the cost thereof, the said corporation of Georgetown is hereby authorized for the purposes of grading, paving, gravelling, or otherwise improving or repairing any street, avenue, or alley, or any part thereof, to lay and collect a general tax for the same, or any part of the cost thereof, upon all the property of said city, or upon all property bordering upon such avenue, street, or alley or any part thereof that may be graded, gravelled, paved, or otherwise improved or repaired; and that, for the purpose of sewerage, the said corporation shall have power to lay and collect a tax equal to the expense, or any part thereof, upon all property bordering upon such avenue, street, or alley that may be so sewered, or any property benefited thereby, in acordance with the provisions of this act, and also to be laid, or cause to be laid, simultaneously with the grading, gravelling, paving, or otherwise improving any avenue, street, or alley, or at any other time in which a main water pipe, main gas pipe, or main sewer may have been or shall be laid, water or gas service pipes or lateral house drains from such water or gas main, or main sewer, to one foot within the curb line in front of every lot, or subdivisional part of a lot, which may bound on such avenue, street, or alley, and to which a gas or water service pipe or house drain may not have been already laid, and to pay the cost thereof, shall have full power and authority to lay and collect a especial tax on every such lot or part of lot

Approved, May 4, 1870.

AN ACT to provide for the survey of the Fort Gratiot military reservation, in the State of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars, to coplete the survey and subdivision of the Fort Gratiot military reservation in pursuance of law; and that said money be returned to the treasury from the proceeds of the sale of any part of said military reservation.

Approved, May 4, 1870.

AN ACT to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statutes the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entiled "An act to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statue laws of the United States," be, and the same is hereby, revived; and the President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three commissioners to prosecute and complete the work prescribed by said act, provided: That the said commissioners shall devote their entire time and attention to their duties as commissioners, and shall receive no compensation after said work shall be completed, nor for a longer period than three years from the time when this act shall take effect.

Approved, May 4, 1870.

AN ACT to authorize the issuing of a certificate of registry or enrolment to the schooners "Zonas Snow" and "Patriot.

Whereas the schooners "Zenas Snow', and "Patriot" are American-built vessels, and being [have been] denationalized by a sale of a small fraction of each to a foreigner, who has since become naturalized; and whereas, after seizure by the United States, the said vessels have been under the laws restored to the owners thereof by the Treasury Department; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a certificate of registry or enrolment to the schooners "Zenas Snow" and "Patriot."

Approved, May 4, 1870.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JUNE 18.....1870.

THE MINES AND THEIR INFLUENCE.

The recent developments of new mines in Arizona and the consequent ingress of a mining population are producing a decided activity in the busines of the country. The real magnitude and value of the Burro mines as well as those of other mines recently discovered, are, as yet very imperfectly understood outside of this Territory; and in proportion as their existence becomes known, and by furnishing incontrovertible proofs their value is made apparent to the public, the tide of immigration continues to swell and the business of the Territory to thrive.

Unlike many mining sensations of past years this of Arizona has a substantial foundation. The mines of Nevada threw the whole country into a fever, and on what foundation? Simply the discovery of a mining district containing one ledge which it is only justice to admit was surpasingly rich. Other mining sensations which, to recount individually, would occupy more space than we have to spare, had even more limited basis than had that of 1869. And now, upon what foundation rests the sensation of 1870? Well, let us inquire? In the first place a San Francisco company entered into negotiations for the purchase of the Apache Pass gold mine; this had a tendency to attract particular attention to Arizona for the time' and while the minds of the people were in a proper condition to give germ to a little excitement, the *article* was brought forth by Mr. McPherson, who came all the way from one of the back settlements of California to locate a mine on the banks of the San Pedro. After a fruitless search for the said mine, which continued at intervals for several weeks, Mr. McPherson succeded in impressing the public with the opinion—at first that he must be a humbug. and finally, after he had failed to discover the mine and gave up the search in despair, that he certainly was a consummate humbug With the dignity of this opinion strapped upon his shoulders—and appearing about as ornamental as tinware attached to the tail of a "dorg"—Mr Mac left the Territory in a big disgust, having caught the contagion from that inspired by himself, and in this wholesome condition "struck out" from the rural district whence he sprung.

But the experience of the McPherson expedition was not lost upon Mr. Arnold who accompanied him. The latter gentleman, by the way a skilful mineralogist, made such observations, while scouring the country in search of the McPherson treasure, as satisfied him that Arizona is the richest mineral county within the boundaries of the republic; and having accidentally discovered some three or four ledges of silver-bearing rock was not slow to believe the reports of others purporting to have made rich discoveries

The opinions of Mr. Arnold having been thus biased in favor of Arizona, and, through him, the opinions of capitalists having been hitherward inclined, the story of Mr Brown the discoverer of the Burro, which at other times would have furnished a theme for ridicule, was now listened to with a considerable show of interest—so much so that an expedition costing a couple thousand dollars was sent to ascertain the character of his mine The party of whom Mr. Arnold was the principal, arrived at the Burro and found—not what it expected, at most an ordinary lode—but a quartz mountain sufficiently extensive and from every indication sufficiently rich to contain tons of silver With this discovery commenced in reality the excitement of 1870. Men from all parts of this Territory and from New Mexico rushed to the Burro until not less than 1000 claims were located in a few weeks. Immediately, upon the news of the discovery reaching California the floating population, followed by many of the "heavy men" of that State commenced streaming into this Territory, until all our Southern towns seemed, as they appear to-day, teeming with life and crowded with business. And the Burro mines have stood the test, for instead of proving less than represented they continue to give greater satisfaction and to inspire frest confidence every hour And this is the character of the mining excitement of 1870 as distinguished from that of excitements in former years. At the expiration of a period of time equal to that which sufficed to a great extent to quench enthusiasm at While Pine, we find the Burro, after passing through the test, the centre of attraction; bringing men from all the adjourning States and Territories and ringing through the Press from Ocean to Ocean.

Were it not for the presence of hostile Indians, there would, to-day, be more than 5,000 floating adventurers in Arizona, attracted hither by the mineral wealth of the county. and from the indications of the past few weeks it would appear to us that the hopes of men in this direction, are counterbalancing their fears, and that even the knowledge of the existence of hostile Indian here will prove insufficient to seriously interfere with immigration.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND SONORA.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Standard* writes as follows of Gen. Grant's views upon the acquisition of a part of Sonora sufficient at least to give us an outlet upon the Gulf of California. In about the same terms the President has conversed with our Delegate upon the subject:

After a few commonplace remarks of no importance, we began to touch upon the relations of the United States with Mexico, particularly in reference to the southern boundary of Arizona, and the importace of providing an outlet for the people and products of that territory to the southward if necessary. At the time of the Gadsden purchase, our own Government failed to obtain from the Mexicans the cession of a part in the Gulf of California, a fault which was not felt at the time, but which was severely felt afterwards.

The President now has in contemplation the securing by proper treaties and negotiations for enough of the present Mexican territory to give us an undisputed road to the Gulf of California and a harbor. This would include the present town of Libertad, which would then become a port of entry and entrepor for the Arizona region. The President expressed himself as very desirous of accomplishing this on account of its importance to the people of New Mexico and Arizona, so that, in the event of war, communication could be had without crossing what might be an enemy's country. It is probable that the matter will receive further publicity before long."

It is not likely, however, that the government will take any early action on this matter.

A VANDAL.

It is seldon that we read or hear of an action on the part of a governor which more justly merits the severest criticism and strongest animadversion, than that of Gov Pile of New Mexico. Having made up his mind to occupy a room in Santa Fe in which were stored records of that city, some of which were more than two centuries old, he proceeded to burn and otherwise destroy said records True the papers were of no intrinsic value, but their great antiquity rendered them quite interesting. The Governor observing how valueless they were and not happening to be of an antiquarian turn of mind, concluded to rid the Territorial archives of such trash His action, as might have been expected thoroughly aroused the people who called meetings, passed resolutions censuring the act, and concluded by petitioning the President to remove Mr Pile It will "go rough" with Pile, the probability is that he will be incontinently ousted.

The San Bernardino *Guardian* devotes about three-fourths of a column to the subject of "The Road to the Burro Mines," directing miners to proceed by way of San Bernardino La Paz and Wickenburg, and assures it that this is the shortest and best route to Tucson Well, this is about the silliest argument which we have yet found put forth by any of the California journals To show the silliness of the assertion by stating distances and mode of conveyance from place to place would be only losing space as these are matters well known to all our readers in Arizona as well as to those in the adjoining territory of California No person going from Tucson to any part of California, even to San Bernardino, would ever think for a moment of proceeding by Wickenburg and La Paz unless, indeed, that business at either place should call him from the *direct* route. The map of Arizona and California shows very plainly the route which most nearly resembles the "arc of a circle"

Anna Dickinson, in a recent lecture upon her favorite hobby said that "there is no work a man can do but that will be better done by having a woman at his side," whereupon a western editor, who has not a particle of poetry in his composition, asks, "How about currying a kicking mule, Anna?" Anna can't explain.

San Diego has a grand, new sensation on hand and one which will be likely involve considerable time and expense before it shall have completely subsided. This consists in an effort which is being made by the holders of a Mexican grant or claim (known as the Cunyamaca Grant) to float their lines over the rich gold mines of Julian District. On the 28th ult, a "mass meeting of the citizens was held at Horton Hall," says the Union, "to devise ways and means for the protection of the miners of Julian District and vicinity, in their legal rights ,,

Speeches were delivered by C. P. Taggart, Thos. P. Slade and W. H. Ogden, each of whom recommended that legal measures be adopted to frustrate the designs of the grant holders and to protect the miners in the possession of their claims.

San Diego is soon to be lighted by gas The *Union* of the 2d says that the last steamer brought down the retorts and other machinery for the "San Diego Gas works" which are to be put up at once by Mr. Willams H. Perry and his associates. Mr. Perry is the President of and a large owner in the Los Angeles Gas Works, and has experience in such matters This early establishment of gas works in San Diego by Mr P. shows the confidence he and his friends have in our prosperous city."

Notice!

The County of Yuma vs. George A. Johnson, Alfred A Wilcox and Benjamin M. Hartshorne,—defendants.	In the District Court, Second Judicial District, In and for the County of Yuma and Territory of Arizona.

Action Brought in the District Court Second Judicial District, in and for the County of Yuma and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to George A Johnson, Alfred A. Wilcox and Benjamin M. Hartshorne, defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court, second Judicial district in and for the County of Yuma and Territory of Arizona to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this County but within this District, within thirty days, otherwise within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of two thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum from the first day of December A. D. 1869, and the further sum of twenty five per cent on said amount for delinquent taxes due and unpaid for the year A. D. 1869.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of two thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents interest per cent and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district Court this 6th day of June A, D 1870.

(SEAL)

J. W. DORRINGTON, Clerk.

9w18j

Notice!

The County of Yuma plaintiff, vs. Henry T. Stevens and David Nehar, defendants.	In the District Court, Second Judicial District, in and for the County of Yuma and Territory of Arizona.

Action brought in the District Court, Second Judicial District in and for the County of Yuma and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to Henry T. Stevens, defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer a complaint brought against you by the above plaintiff, in the District Court, second Judicial District in and for the County of Yuma and Territory of Arizona to answer the compaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this County but within this District, within thirty days, otherwise within forty days, or judgment will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint

This action is brought to recover the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, from the first day of December A. D. 1869—and the further sum of twenty-five per cent. on said amount for delinquent taxes due and unpaid for the year A. D. 1869

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars, interest per cent and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District court this sixth day of June A. D. 1869.

(SEAL)

J. W. DORRINGTOG, Clerk.

9w16j

PROPOSALS for Flour and Beans.

DEPOT COMMISSARY'S OFFICE
TUCSON A. T. May 11th 1870

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quintuplicate, will be received at this office until Thursday, the 30th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Flour and Beans of the best quality the country can afford, in sacks, as follows:

	Flour	Beans
At Tucson Depot or Camp Crittenden	160,000lbs.	24,500lbs.
Camp Grant,	60,000lbs	5,600lbs.
Camp McDowell	75,000lbs.	8,400lbs.

The Flour to be put up in double sacks of good, new, strong material; the inner one to be of close texture, of the same size as the outer one and placed within the latter before being filled. The outer one to be of strong and coarse material; each double sack to contain not to exceed seventy-five pounds net.

The Beans to be put up in good, new, strong single sacks, each to contain not to exceed seventy-five pounds, net.

The stores for Tucson or Camp Crittenden to be delivered at either place in whole or in part, as the government may elect, at such times and in such quantities as the Depot Commissary at Tucson may designate; those for Camps Grant and McDowell to be delivered at one time at each post, when required by the post commissary at the place of delivery; and the amount of any article at any post may be either increased or decreased at the pleasure of the government prior to final delivery above stated; due notice to be given the contractor of such required increase or decrease

All the stores to be delivered at the expense of the contractor and to be inspected and accepted by a Board of officers to be appointed by the commanding officer of the post where the stores are received—the receiving commissary to be a member of the Board.

Should any post be abandoned and the contractor so notified, no stores for such post will be received.

Bidders will state their price for each article by the pound in U. S. gold coin; and when the responsibility of the bidder is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds therefor, and each bidder will state his place of residence and post-office address.

Separate bids will be made for each post; but bids for Tucson or Camp Crittenden may be made together, the price at each of those places being separately stated.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample of each article such as the bidder is prepared to furnish.

The Bids will be forwarded to department Head Quarters for award, and all contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Department and Division commander.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unsatisfactory.

Bids for the above named stores will also be received by Brevet Brigadier General P. St. George Cooke, Chief C. S., Department of California, at San Francisco, up to the 1st day of July next at which time and place Proposals will be opened. The proposals for Flour and Beans and the same to be opened there will be referred to the undersigned.

By authority
J. G. C LEE,
Bvt Lt. Col & A. Q. M.
A C. S

m21w3

PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA,
TUCSON A. T., May 16th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday the 21st day of June next, for supplying the Quartermaster's department at the new post about to be established at or near the White Mountains, with one million eight hundred thousand pounds of well-cured merchantable hay, of the best quality that can be had within a reasonable distance of the post, the bulk of it to be cut and put up from this year's crop in August, September, October and November; to be well stacked at such place in the vicinity of the Post and in such sized stacks as the receiving officer may designate; to be salted if required—the Quartermaster's Department furnishing the salt—and subject to the inspection of the receiving officer.

Bidders will please state the price for the hay by the pound, in Gold coin

Bids will be received for any amount not less than one hundred thousand pounds; and when the responsibility of the bidders is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds therefor, and each bidder will state his place of residence and post office address.

Satisfactory evidence of the solvency of persons offered as security will be required.

A clause will be inserted in all contracts that they may be terminated at the pleasure of the government, and no contract shall be considered in force until it has received the approval of the commanding Generals of the Department of California and Military Division of the Pacific.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposal for Hay" and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

By order,
J. G. C. LEE,
Bvt. Lt. Col. and Chf. Q. M.
Sub-Dist. of Southern Arizona.

m21w3

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

JUNE 18.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Thirty-seven Indians Killed—Two Prisoners Taken—Story Told by the Captives.

In our issue of June 4th we gave the details of an Indian outrage on the Camp Grant road, resulting in the murder of Messrs Kennedy and Israel and the capture of their teams and merchandise, on the 28th ult. On the 30th news of the calamity was brought into town. It so happened that at this time Lieutenants Cushing and Smith, 3d cavalry—the former from Camp McDowell with 13 men and the latter from Camp Grant with 11 men—were on escort duty here. There being no cavalry stationed at Camp Lowell General Cogswell, commanding the sub-district, ordered the above named officers to proceed with their respective commands in pursuit of the Indians. Taking with them the guide, Manuel, the expedition set forth with the utmost despatch. Lieutenant Cushing in command, and arrived at the scene of the attack only to find the remains of the murdered men, and a pile of ashes produced by the general burning of all that the destroyers were unable to carry away. Proceeding thence the Camp Grant, the party was reinforced by forty men, and on the 31st started thence for the trail. Finding this without difficulty the Lieutenant followed it for four days, making a journey of more than 120 miles over one of the roughest sections of country within the Territory. On the evening of the 4th the Indians were discovered at a distance of about four miles. Orders were at once given to march the troops to a position wherein they might procure concealment until night. This position obtained, the command rested until midnight, when it was ordered forward and succeeded in surrounding the Indians before the latter were conscious of its presence. At the break of day the slaughter commenced and continued until the last Indian of those who did not escape at the first dash was slain. Two, and only two Indians are known to have escaped. Thirty lay dead upon the camp ground and others lie strewn around at various distances from the scene of the attack.

LOSS AND WAR—STORY TOLD BY THE CAPTIVES.

The prisoners relate the following, which is intended to account for the depredation:

Chief Sandoval, on a recent expedition north of the Gila, fought and killed a brother of Miguel, the one eyed Chief. Now, it appears that said Miguel has a daughter who she is right up on the list of charming and beautiful maidens, and whose hand has been sought in vain by the bravest warriors of the tribe. Miguel longed to avenge the death of his brother, but not being at open war with the whites and having at various times reaped the benefits of their humane consideration, he concluded to employ other hands to do the work of vengeance and thereby save his cornfields and preserve that friendship which made him the richest Chief and the happiest man. He accordingly consulted Azul, chief, of a neighboring tribe—a rejected suitor for the hand of his daughter—promising to make him the envied man among the surrounding tribes by giving up to him the treasured maiden, if he would bring him the scalp of a white man within a certain time, the condition pleased the bachelor Chief, so calling out 150 of his warriors he painted, celebrated the war dance and then proceeded on the warpath. The result is already known, Mr Israel's scalp was to have carried off the prize but as the chief is supposed to be among the slain the probability is that the Indian maiden will grace the wigwam of a more successful brave.

COMMENT.

Lieutenant Cushing deserves and very justly receives the thanks of the entire community for the able and energetic manner in which he conducted this attack; and we cannot too highly commend the valor and energy of his associate, Lt. Smith and the men of the command. Both officers and men did their duty and did it well; and their services will not soon be forgotten by the many friends of the unfortunate settlers whom they have avenged.

In this connection let us see what General Cogswell has done since he assumed command of this Southern sub-district. Well, with the few troops at his disposal he has accomplished more toward the subjugation of the Indian, within a single month, than has ever been done in Arizona, in a like space of time, since an active war was first instituted against the Apaches. Within one month the forces acting under his orders—principally those from McDowell and Grant—have killed 87 Indians and taken many prisoners. It is astonishing to witness how a even a few hundred men may be utilized when their movements are controlled by tact and judgment; and we are sorry to observe so much military skill and determination as that evinced by the present commander of this sub-district so literally fettered through the scant means at his disposal.

Board of Supervisors.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, on the first Monday of June no quorum was present. Board met on the 11th, —present, E. N. Fish chairman, J. W. Sweeny and John J. Bratton. Accounts of P. R. Brady, F. H. Goodwin, P. W. Dooner, J. W. Libby, Augustus Caballero, Granville, Wheat, C. H. Meyers and Jno. H. Archibald were audited and ordered paid by warrants drawn upon the County Treasurer.

The Tax Roll of Pima County was presented to the Board for equalization.

Ordered, That the recorder, before reading notice of the location of town lots, make personal examination of the premises and make measurement of the same; and in no case record claims which encroach on the public streets.

Board adjourned until June 13th.

June 13—Board met pursuant to adjournment: Ordered that Jno. W. Libby be appointed County Jailor of Pima County, and that he be directed to at once procure balls and chains and form a "chain gang" of the prisoners under conviction in the County Jail and have them perform work on the public highways.

The taxes of Salomon Warner, Bernardo Campo, and Joaque Tilles were raised.

The Board adjourned to meet as a Board of Equalization of Taxes on Saturday the 18th of June 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. T. DANA, Sheriff of Yuma County, arrived here on Sunday morning in charge of a prisoner named Francisco Maldonado, brought here for trial, under change of venue, on an indictment for murder. We have learned from good authority (and by a mere accident,) that Sheriff Dana was offered the nice little sum of $2.500 if he would agree to let the prisoner escape and that he repulsed the offer with the most supreme contempt. There are men who cannot be bought and Sheriff D is known to be one of them.

Further particulars regarding murder of Mr, Garcia, at Florence, last week—as mentioned in our last issue—have been received by letter from a correspondent at Florence. Speaking of the murderer, as alleged, he says, "Dorman bears the name of being one of the worst desperadoes in the Territory. "His fellow soldiers, to a man, express the wish that he may now receive what he so richly deserves—the full measure of the law. It is also said that he shot three times at some person in Tucson, when on the way to Camp Grant, and that before leaving New Mexico he killed three men in the same cool manner that he did this last—and prompted by the same impulse."

We have the following further particulars of the late Indian raid at Camp Crittenden:

On the 9th inst., a band of Indians made a descent upon the ranch of Mr Gardener, eight miles from the post, killed David Holland and captured several horses belonging to Gardener and Morgan. Soon after their departure with the spoil it was discovered that a Mexican boy was missing and it was subseqently ascertained that he was made prisoner. As soon as the news of the affair reached the post Lieut. Garret with 30 men started out in pursuit and at last accounts was still absent.

THE "CHAIN-GANG":—Pursuant to orders from the Board of Supervisors, John Libby, county jailor, procured balls and chains for the prisoners now serving out terms in jail, and on Wednesday marched them forth *en* "chain-gang" to labor on the public streets. We are inclined to think that this thing will have a salutary effect upon a certain class of individuals in this community. It was amusing to view the consternation which their *entree* stamped upon the countenances of certain reformed transgressors and which seemed to bespeak a determination to "sin no more."

MORE INDIANS:—A party of Indians made a descent upon the ranch of Rees Smith, about 15 miles from Tubac, last week, and after an obstinate fight were driven off but not until they had first killed a Mexican and wounded Mr. Smith. It is thought that not less than a dozen Indians were killed and wounded as the position which they occupied during the contest was found to be literally covered with blood.

POLICE AFFAIRS:—The police Court has been quite busy during the past 10 or 12 days, and upon the whole it would appear that Magistrate Meyers, whose decrees are stern law, is more than a match for the combined scoundrelism of town. The heaviest penalties inflicted by him during the time specied were in the cases of Julio Carali, Rafel Machado, Sacramento Burrio and Lieutenant Ross, U. S. A. The three former were held over for chain gang and the later fined $25.

THE authorities of Yuma county are about to enforce the collection of taxes from the residents of the disputed strip of land. Hon. Coles Bashford will appear for the defence.

E. F. DUNNE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

1301, *F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.*,

Will promptly attend to the collection of all claims, placed in his hands, against the government of the United States.

Will also pay special attention to procuring patents for Mining Claims, School Lands etc

Respectfully refers to Governor A. P. K. Safford, and Hon. R. C. McCormick. tf

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

TUCSON, A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFRY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building

TUCSON, A. T.

aug4;67 tf

THOS. F. DUFFICY.

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.

TUCSON.

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

PUBLIC SALE!

On Friday, July 1, 1870, I will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, the property known as the Buckly and Overland Mail houses. This property is desirably situated in town of Tucson, and is well adapted for a Hotel and Livery Stable business, having a very large corral and the best well of water in town. Terms of sale: cash on delivery of the title papers of the property. Sale to take place at 10 o'clock a. m.,

W. S. OURY.

Tucson, May 30, 1870. 4w.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed SAMUEL HUGHES, Tucson, A. T., our Agent for the sale of all lumber made at the

Santa Rita Saw Mill.

All orders for lumber left with him wil receive prompt attention.

LAZARD & YERKES,
Santa Rita Saw Mill Co.

March 23, 1870; tf.

Notice!

NOTCE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Joseph Goldtree and Charles Stickly is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by Joseph Goldtree who will settle and collect the accounts of the late firm.

JOSEPH GOLDTREE.
CHAS. STICKLY.

Tucson A. T. }
May 25, 1870. } 28t3

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars.

Jan. 1, 1870, tf.

Proposals

FOR

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SUB-DISTRICT SOUTHERN ARIZONA,
TUCSON, A. T., May 30th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until Saturday, the 9th day of July next, for the transportation of military supplies, for the period commencing August 15th, 1870, and ending June 30th, 1871, from Tucson Depot, A. T., to Camps Crittenden, Bowie, Grant and Goodwin, and such other posts as are, or may be, established in Arizona, and supplied in whole or in part from the depot named, except the new post in the White Mountains, for which separate bids may be made. Bids may, however, be made to include all posts.

Bidders will state the rate in gold coin, per pound, per one hundred (100) miles, at which they will transport said supplies, and must give their names in full, with place of residence and post office address. If a firm the bids must be signed by each member thereof.

Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of two thousand dollars, (a certified check preferred,) as a guaranty that the bidder will execute the contract if awarded to him.

The amount of bonds that will be required of the contractor will be twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars.

The person or persons to whom any award is made, must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness for service on the 13th of August next.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour before named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

No proposal will be entertained that does not conform to the terms of this advertisement; and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids offered.

No contract made under this advertisement will be considered in force until approved by the Department and Division commanders.

Form of contract may be seen at this office.

Prosposals to be plainly endorsed: "Propesals for Army Transportation," and addressed to the undersigned.

By authority.
J. G. C. LEE,
Bvt. Lieut. Col. and Ch'f Quartermaster,
4je6t Sub-Dist. Southern Arizona.

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of Newton Israel, dec'd. } Probate Court, Pima County, Territory of Arizona.

The People of the Territory of Arizona send Greeting:

IN pursuance of an order of this court duly made and entered, on the first day of June, A. D. 1870, notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 11th day of June, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of this court in the town of Tucson and county of Pima, has been appointed for hearing the application of John H. Archibald, praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Newton Israel, deceased, be admitted to Probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to said John H. Archibald, who is named therein as Executor. At the time and place specified, all persons interested may appear and contest the same.

2w4j F. H. GOODWIN,
Tucson, June 2, 1870. Clerk.

Notice!

To all whom it may concern:

I have this day laid claim to, and located one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land at Blue Water station, in the Territory of Arizona and in the county of Pima, described as follows: Starting at the Blue Water well and running east, four hundred and forty (440) yards to a certain tree; from said tree south, four hundred and forty (440) yards; thence running west eight hundred and eighty (880) yards; thence north eight hundred and eighty (880) yards; thence east, eight hundred and eighty (880) yards; thence running south, four hundred and forty (440) yards to a certain tree or place of beginning: I therefore notify all persons not to trespass on said claim, and any infringement will be promptly met by legal proceedings.

S. B. WISE,

I have on hand constantly a supply of provisions, hay and grain for the accommodation of the travelling public. S. B. WISE. 2

Notice!

In the matter of the Estate of Alonzo M. Erwin, dec'd } Probate Court, County of Pima Arizona Territ'y

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles H. Lord, the administrator of the estate of Alonzo M. Erwin deceased, has rendered and presented for settlement, and filed in this court his final account of administration on said estate; and Tuesday, the 14th day of June, A. D. 1870 being a day of term of said court, to wit: of the April term—at 10 o'clock, a. m., has been duly appointed by the judge of said court, for the settlement of said account, at which time any person interested in said estate may appear and file his exceptions in writing, to said account, and contest the same.

By order of the Court,
4j2w F. H. GOODWIN,
Tucson, May 31, 1870. Clerk.

AN ACT legalizing certain location of Agricultural College scrip therein designated.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all locations of agricultural college scrips allowed prior to to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, at the several land offices in the State of Wisconsin, in excess of the maximun quantity authorized by the act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be, and the same are hereby, legalized; and the Commissioner of the General Land Office is authorized to issue patents upon such locations: *Provided*, That the same shall be in all other respects legal and valid.

Approved, May 5, 1870.

AN ACT to extend the time within which persons elected to office may take the oath of office prescribed in an act entitled "An act to admit the State of Texas to representation in the Congress of the United States," approved March thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons duly elected to office in the State of Texas, and holding the proper certificate of such election, shall have thirty days from April thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, within which to take, subscribe, and file the oath of office prescribed in the act of Congress approved March thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the admission of the State of Texas to representation in the Congress of the United States.

Approved, May 4, 1870.

AN ACT amendatory of the organic law of Colorado Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the organic law of the Territory of Colorado be, and the same is hereby, so far amended that an appeal shall be allowed from any final order, judgment, or decree of any probate court in said Territory to the District court of the district within which such probate court is held, under such proper

SEC. 2. And be it futher enacted. That the legislative assembly of said Territory may, by general incorporation laws, authorize persons to associate themselves together as bodies corporate for charitable or educational purposes.

Approved, May 4, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Otst4, '67.

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET.

The building known as the "Hodges' House" has underwent a thorough renovation and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished—having every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St. Louis.

The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory.

"GUS" will be always at his post in the BAR.

LEVIN & CO.

April 16 1870. tf

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

SAML. BOSTICK

WHEAT'S SALOON.

BY

J. GOLDTREE.

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.

The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

Tory 25, brua70. tf

OLD GERMAN BAKERY

North end Lesinsky's Building.

JOHN G. HUCKE, . . . PROPRIETOR,

Would inform the public that he is now sole owner and manager of the above-named busines and is at all times prepared to furnish patrons with superior bread, cake, pies etc.. A share of public patronage is solicited. tf.

PIO NEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER. ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

A. LEVIN & CO.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies or Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69. 32

CASH STORE!

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.

TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of **Summer and Fall Goods** embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description of adapted to every season,

CLOAKS

SHAWLS

BOOTS

SHOES

SLIPPERS

LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS

PRINTS

MUSLINS

DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o ucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at th owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of

General Merchandise

INCLUDING

Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,

And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a

First Class Wholesale Store,

Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Godds suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on thie Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY OCHOA & Co.

Jan. 15th 1870. f

TUCSON BREWERY.

BY

SALES & SMITH.

North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell.

The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter tf constantly on hand.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.

AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St, N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS

MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhee

---

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

and Express Line From Mesilla

N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly four-horse coach between the above points, connecting at Mesillo, with stages for Santa Fe and the East El paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the ontinent, and points in nothern and centra Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort to Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesill every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.

2.3t. La Mesilla, N. M

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the publi generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are

CASH. EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lo

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

PIONEER MILLS!

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf.

anuary 22, 1870.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

BY

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco.
Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.

Main Street, Florence, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc., etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870. No 24.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2,00
Single numbers, each 25
Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertio and one dollar for each subsequent insertio

OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

A RESOLUTION authorizing the Postmaster General to prescribe an earlier time for the execution of contracts by accepted bidders, and for other purposes.

Whereas in the instructions appended to an advertisement issued by the Postmaster General on the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, inviting proposals for carrying the mails of the United States for four years, from the first July, eighteen hundred and seventy, in the states of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and in the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and Arizona, it is stipulated that the contracts are to be executed by or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy; and whereas, in view of the importance of the service to be performed and the damage to the public interests which would result from failure to put said service in operation at the proper time, it is desirable to fix an earlier period than the first of July for the execution of the contracts, and to adopt such other precautions as may seem necessary to guard against the failure of bidders or contractors to fulfill their obligations, Therefore:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized, in any case in which he may deem it necessary, to require accepted bidders under the advertisement of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, inviting proposals carrying the mails of the United States in the States and Territories above mentioned, to execute contracts and return them to the departments at an earlier period that the first day of July, and, at the discretion of the Postmaster General, as early as the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That in any case arising under the aforementioned advertisement in which the Postmaster General shal have good reason to believe that any bid for carrying the mail on any route has not been made in good faith, he shall be authorized to summon the bidders to appear before him to show cause why such bid should not be set aside, or immediately execute by entering into contract with sufficient sureties; and the failure of the bidder or bidders to appear in response to such a summons and satisfy the Postmaster General that said bid has been made in good faith, and that the guarantors thereof are duly responsible, or to enter into such contract, shall be deemed to be sufficient cause for setting such bid aside and entering into contract with the lowest of the bidders who will do so for the performance of the service. And all the bidders shall be seasonably notified that such summons has been issued and that they may be required to enter into such contract.

Approved, May 5, 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION donating captured cannon for the purpose of construting a monument at West Point, New York.

Be it resolved by the senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to Professor A. E. Church, treasure of the Battle Monument committee, fifty bronze guns captured from the rebels, to be used in the construction of a monument at West Poin, New York, in memory of the officers and soldiers of the regular army, who fell in the late war, and in the ornamentation of the grounds around said monument.

Approved, April 28, 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION for the return of evidence of honorable discharge to officers and enlisted men.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all cases where it has become necessary for any officer or enlisted man of the army to file his evidence of honorable discharge from the military service of the United States, to secure the settlement of his accounts, the accounting officer with whom it has been filed shall, upon application by said officer or enlisted man, deliver to him such envidence of honorable discharge, *providing* [provided] his accounts shall have been duly settled; and provided that the fact, date, and amount of such settlement shall first be clearly written across the face of such evidence of honorable discharge, and attested by the signature of the accounting officer,

Aproved, May 4, 1870.

A RESOLUTION to provide for survey and estimates of cost of removing obstructions from the Bayon Teche, in the State of Louisiana.

Resolved by the senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, instructed to cause a survey and estimates of cost of removing obstructions from and improving the navigation of the Bayou Teche, in the State of Louisiana: *Provided*, That the expense of said survey and estimate shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars. And the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise apropriated.

Approved, May 5, 1870.

AN ACT to create additional land districts in the Territory of Dakota, to be called the Springfield and Pembina districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish additional land districts in the Territory of Dakota, which districts shall be respectively bounded as follows, viz: Commencing on the Missouri river, at the intersection of the line between ranges fifty-seven and fifty-eight West; thence north with said range line to the intersection of the line between townships one hundred and twenty and one hundred and twenty-one north, thence west on said township line to the west line of the Territory; thence down said line to the southern line of the Territory; thence east to the place of beginning. Said district, as above bounded, shall be known and designated as the Springfield district; and the office of said district shall be located at the town of Springfield, or such place as the President shall direct in the Territory of Dakota, that portion of the Territory bounded as folows, viz: On the east by the western boundary of the State of Minesota; on the south by the line between townships one hundred and twenty and one hundred and twenty-one north on the west by the west line of the Territory; and on the north by the forty-ninth degree of north latitude; which district shall be known as the Pembina, or at such place as the President shall direct in said Territory; and the President of the United States shall have power to change the locantion of said land offices, in said Territory, from time to time, as the public interests may seem to require.

SEC. 2. And be it it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with advice and consent of the Senate, registers and receivers for said land districts, who shall be required to reside at the site of their respective offices, have the same power, responsibilities, and emoluments, and be subject to the same acts and penalties which are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other lands offices in said Territory.

Approved, May 5, 1870.

AN ACT granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinville, in the State of Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria, and from a suitable point of junction near Forest Groveto to the Yamkil rives, near McMinville, in the State of Oregon, there is hereby granted to the Oregon Central Railroad Company, now engaged in constructing the said road, and to their successors and assigns, the right of way through the public lands of the width of one hundred feet on each side road, and the right to take from the adjacent public lands materials for constructing said road, and also the necessary lands for depots, stations, side tracks, and other needful uses in operating the road, exceeding forty acres at any one place; and, also, each alternate section of the public lands, not mineral, excepting coal or iron lands, designated by old numbers nearest to said road, the amount of ten such alternate sections per mile, on each side thereof, not otherwise disposed of or reserved or held by valid pre-emption or homestead right at the time of the passage of this act. And in case the quantity of ten full sections per mile cannot be found on each said road, within the said limits of twenty miles, other lands designated as aforesaid shall be selected under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior on either side of any part of said road nearest to and not more then twenty-five miles from the track of said road to make up such deficiency.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall cause the lands along the line of the said railroad to be surveyed with all convenient speed. And when ever and as often as the said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior maps of the survey and location of twenty or more miles of said road, the said Secretary shall cause the said granted lands adjacent to and coterminous with such located sections of road to be segregated from the public lands; and thereafter the remaining public lands, subject to sale within the limits of the said grant, shall be disposed of only to actual settlers at double the minimum price for such lands: *And provided also*, That settlers under the provisions of the homestead act who comply with the terms and requirements of said act, shall be entitled, within the said limits of twenty miles, to patents for an amount not exceeding eighty acres each of the said ungranted lands, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That whenever and as often as the said company shall complete and equip twenty or more consecutive miles of the said railroad and telegraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the same to be examined, at the expense of the company, by three commissioners appointed by him; and if they shall report that such completed section is a first-class railroad and telegraph, properly equipped and ready for use, he shall cause patents to be issued to the company for so much of the said granted lands as shall be adjacent to and coterminous with the said *completed* [completed] sections.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said alternate sections of land granted by this act excepting only such as are necessary for the company to reserve for depots, stations, side tracks, wood yards, standing ground, and other needful uses in operating the road, shall be sold by the company only to actual settlers, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres or a quarter section to any one settler, and at prices not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall, by mortgage or deed of trust to two or more trustees, appropriate and set apart all the net proceeds of the sales of the said granted lands, as a sinking fund, to be kept invested in the bonds of the United States, or other safe and more productive securities, for the purchase from time to time, and the redemption at maturity, of the first mortgage constructiou bonds of the company, on the road depots, stations, side tracks, and wood yards not exceeding thirty thousand dollars per mile of road, payable in gold coin not longer than thirty years from date, with interest payable semi annually in coin not exceeding the [rate] of seven per centum per annum; and no part of the principal or interest of the said fund shall be applied to any other use until all the said bonds shall have been purchased or redeemed and cancelled; and each of the said first mortgage bonds shall bear the certificate of the trustees, setting forth the manner in which the same is secured and its payment provided for. And the district court of the United States, concurently wit the State courts, shall have original jurisdiction, subject to appeal and writ of error, to enforce the provisions of this section.

SEC 6. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior its assent to this act within one year from the time of its passage; and the foregoing grant is upon condition that said company shall complete a section of twenty or more miles of said railroad and telegraph within two years, and the entire railroad and telegraph within six years, from the same date.

Approved, May 4, 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION to amend the act of April twenty, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first proviso in the act approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, which prescribes the conditions under which the disbursement of the appropriations therein contained, for defraying expenses incurred in carring into effect the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall be made, shall not be held to apply to accounts for services rendered, or for supplies furnished, under regulations or orders issue by the respective commanders of the several military districts under the authority of the seventh section of the act of March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and which accounts shall have been duly certified and audited and have been approved, and the payment ordered by said commanders.

Approved, May 11, 1870.

A RESOLUTION extending the time for the completion of the first section of twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton railroad.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case the Cairo and Fulton Roilroad Company shall complete the first section of twenty miles of said road by the twentieth day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy, and the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied of such completion, then the said company shall be entitled to its lands in all respects and to the same extent as it would have been had said twenty miles been completed by the twenty-eight of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, as provided by law relating to said railroad company.

Approved, May 6, 1870.

A RESOLUTION for setting apart a portion of the Fort Snelling military reservation for a permanent military post, and the settlement of all claims in relation thereto.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered to select and set apart for a permanent military post so much of the military reservation of Fort Snelling, not less than one thousand acres, as the public interests may require for that pupose, and to quiet the title to said reservation, and to settle all claims in relation thereto, and for the use and occupation thereof, upon principles of equite.

Approved, May 7, 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION donating condemned cannon to the McPherson Monument Association.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to deliver to the McPherson Monument Association such number of condemned bronze guns as may be required by said association to be used in the erection or ornmentation of a monument to the late Major General James B. McPherson.

Approved, may 11, 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION granting condemned guns for soldiers' monuments at Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, New Jersey.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to turn over to the managers of the Fairmount cemetery, at Newark, New Jersey, six pieces of condemned iron or bronze guns on hand, unfit for army purposes, for ornamentation of the soldiers monuments therein.

Approved, May 6, 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION granting an American register to the British-built schooner "W. D. B."

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is authorized to issue an American register to the, British-built schooner "W. D. B" wrecked and found abandoned at sea, said vessel being now owned by citizens of Portland, Maine.

Approved, May 6, 1870.

AN ACT in relation to the Iowa river in the State of Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the Iowa river, in the State of Iowa, as lies north of the town of Wapello, be, and the same is hereby, declared not a navigable river or public highway.

Approved, May 6, 1870.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JUNE 25.....1870.

THE FREIGHT CONTRACT.

The policy of transporting supplies, for the use of the troops in Arizona, via Guaymas has at length been properly considered and the result is the abandonment of this route, and the conclusion arrived at to import supplies via Yuma—Messrs. Hooper, Whiting & Co. having obtained from government the contract to deliver supplies by this latter route. This is exactly as justice to the people of this Territory and the security of the supplies brought in demand that it should be. If, in the importation of government freight there exist an opportunity to make an honest penny such opportunity must *in justice* be accorded the men who have done most toward the advancement of the Territory and who still continue with manly zeal to advocate its best interests—sparing neither pains nor expense in efforts to promote the public interests and to defeat selfish or interested trickery; and again, if the settlers along the route by which these suplies will be conveyed are to reap advantage from the traffic produced then it is only justice that such settlers be American citizens on American territory, and not, as heretofore, Mexican citizens on Mexican territory. We regret, however, the existence of causes which will not allow us to believe that the government, in deciding in favor of the Yuma route above that via Guaymas, had the interests of its citizens and settlers in Arizona at heart. That a contract was ever let by any other route proves conclusively that such were *not an object*. To the disturbed state of affairs in Sonora—particularly the recent raids at Guaymas and Hermosillo, at the former of which places the custom house was sacked by a force of armed fillabusters—rendering transit through that county insecure, we may justly consider ourselves indebted for this judicious conclusion which bids fair to infuse new life into a once thriving, but subsequently neglected section of country.

Now let us look at the route by which the freight will be brought for the coming fiscal term—and we cannot do so more effectually than by quoting the San Diego *Union* on the subject.

"Distance from San Francisco to San Diego (by water) five hundred miles; from San Diego to Fort Yuma one hundred and sixty miles; from Fort Yuma to Tucson, three hundred miles—in all, from San Francisco to Tucson, *nine hundred and sixty miles*", or one thousand and forty miles less than by way of Guaymas. "Time (by sailing vessel) from San Francisco to San Diego, six days; from San Diego to Fort Yuma (by freight trains) eight days; from Fort Yuma to Tucson—a level road, sixteen days—in all, from San Francisco to Tucson *thirty days*. Or, by way of San Diego freight reaches Tucson in ONE HALF the time required by the Guaymas route.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE PIMA INDIANS.

As it has been frequently asked what steps, if any, have been taken to bring the Pima Indians to an account for various depredations for which they are responsible, we have pleasure in publishing the annexed correspondence between our Delegate in Congress and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Colonel Lane will be remembered as a citizen of Texas who stopped in and about Tucson for some time in the winter of 1868—9, and who lost some 40 head of cattle while in camp near Maricopa Wells—which cattle were treaced to Pima Reservation, and we believe, were acknowledged by the Pimas to have been taken by them. We shall be curious to hear what defence has been made or may be made to Capt. Grossman for so wanton an outrage:

WASHINGTON D. C. April 20th 1870.

SIR; Herewith I respectfully present for your consideration the claim of C. D. Lane for cattle stolen from him by the Pima Indians of Arizona. I am somewhat familiar with the circumstances under which the cattle were taken, having reached the reservation a few days after the occurrence. I have no doubt that the facts are as stated in the accompanying affidavits.

This is but one of several claims against the Pimas for similar depredations, and as they profess to be friendly Indians and are treated as such and are at this time asking an extension of their reservation, I trust you will ascertain what excuse, if any they have for committing or permitting such outrages, and what reparation they propose to make. Should they fail to make any what course will your bureau pursue?

I am with much respect.
R. C. McCORMICK.
Delegate from Arizona.

HON. ELI G. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
WASHINGTON D. C., April 26th, 1870.

Hon R. C. McCormick,
House of Representatives,
Washington D. C.

SIR: Your letter of April 20th inst. is received enclosing depredation claim of E. D. Lane against the Pima and Maricopa Indians.

In reply you are informed that the claim has been sent this day to Supt. Andrews with instructions to have the same presented to the Indians in council by the agent, Capt. Grossman, and that he be instructed to use every effort in his power to have satisfaction and restitution made to Col. Lane for his loss and to report the action of the Indians and his proceedings to this office. Should he fail to obtain satisfaction in this way it is not in the power of the department to afford the claimant any relief and his only recource is to Congress, the Pimas and Maricopas having no annuities out of which indemnity could be made, as provided by law.

Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
E. G. PARKER.
Commissioner.

FITCH ON THE WARPATH.

The Hon. Thos. Fitch of Nevada recently made a telling speech in Congress in favor of Railroad Land Grants and on the Indian policy of the government. Of the red devils and their worthlessness he spoke in plain and pointed terms which will excite a warm response in Arizona. We quite as a follows:

"The construction of railroads will also afford a thorough and economical adjustment of the Indian question. We have on the one hand a misguided philantropy which degenerates into sicky sentimentality and finds its sequence in deeds of savage perfidy and outrage that make the blood run cold. We have on the other hand a spirit of retributive justice and relentless hatred of the offeding race, which does not always, perhaps, discreminate in its action, and which shocks the ears of uninformed civilization with the expression of its belief that the good Indians are the dead Indians. Sir, if we throw an iron lariat about this visious beast who *demands nothing less* that that civilization shall stop her march in order that the solitude of his hunting grounds may not be invaded, we shall thereby speedily solve the problen of "what to do with the Indian." The Shoshone and the buffalo will be domesticated, the Apache and the panther will be destroyed. Indian traders and Army contractors will lose their present profitable vocations; but the Treasury will be *relieved* from their assaults, and the public lightened of the burden of their suport.

If the swarthy, slothful, filthy, murderous "wards of the nation" are of *race so sacred* that they alone deserve exemtion from the operations of the primal curse; if the labor of the land must be burdened with their support, we can at least lessen the infliction and the risk by giving them that support in localities nearer to jails and markets. We could furnish every Indian in the country with a suite of rooms at a first-class New York hotel with less expense to the nation than is involved in the present mode of dealing with them. We had better bring them in from the plains and forests of the West, and scatter them through the Atlantic State, there to be maintained in idleness, than to exclude the settler from those plains and forests in order that the Indian may receive his winter supply of provision at fifty cents a pound freight, and enjoy his summer pastime of hunting buffaloes and emigrant calps.

If it is the experince of centuries that the Indian cannot be domesticated, then it is time for us to domesticate the idea that the continued existence of the Indian is by no mean necessary for any wise or beneficent purpose whatever. Let the noble red man who exists only in Fenimore Cooper's novels and Vincent Colyer's fancy, and the dirty, degraded, treacherous, cowardly, whorthless, wicked, wild human beast who exists in fact, be banished from our eastern literature and our western frontier, and let us have order and peace and progress and a land of homes and harvests in his place."

"The *Arizonan*, of May 21st is at hand. It devotes two and a half mortal columns to the discussion of the important question of the whereabouts of a portion of "Arizona City" and *convinces itself that it clearly belongs to* Arizona. Well, let it belong—who cares?,, —*L. A. Star.*

California, or at least that portion of it known as San Diego County, cares "muchly," and it is not clear to us that other Southern counties —Los Angeles included—did not feel a sneaking disposition to manipulate that portion of Arizona city which the *S. D. Union* claims returned annually to the treasury of its county some $5000. O yes, Mr. *Star*, San Diego cares, so does Los Angeles; but the die is cast against you

AGAINST REDUCING THE ARMY.

In the discussion in the U. S. Senate Wilson's Army bill, Senator Stewart of Nevada protested against reducing the Army while the Indians were so troublesome in the Territories He spoke so forcebly and truthfully of the state of affairs in Arizona to excite the following comment from the Washington *Chronicle* which paper had before been inclined toward the Quaker side of the question;

Speaking of Arizona and the utterly inadequate military force there, Mr. Stewart stated explicitly that Indian murders there are of almost daily occurrence; that from 1864 to 1869, 168 whites were thus slain, and the names, dates, places, and all the particulars of these outrages are given. As many as 200 more are estimated to have perished in the same manner. Some of these poor people were subjected to those horrible tortures which the savages know so well how to inflict. In one county, the largest in the Territory, and in the space of eighteen months, one ninth of the entire people had been killed. Mr. Stewart referred also to New Mexico; in a single one of whose counties there were, in 1869, forty-four distnct Indian attacks, and a large number killed. The Senator further stated that in the entire department commanded by General Sheridan, as reported by the General himself, as many as 1,200 assassinations by Indians have occurred during the last six years—assassinations of men, women and children, who were settlers, and as worthy and good people as any that ever, in early times, settled in New England or Virginia.

It seems too dreadful for belief that there are now reenacting in portions of our country the bloody tragedies which darkened the history of New England in Colonial times. The nation holds in its bosom a race of savages who are butchering and murdering every year hundreds of its citizens.

In view of such facts the Senate did well in acceding to a smaller reduction of the army than was at first proposed. Thirty thousand men, the number of the rank and file as provided in the bill which passed the Senate, are not more than enough to meet the military emergencies which are upon us."

ANOTHER MINING EXPEDITION.

The *Alta California* has the following of a prospective "hunt for mines."

A company is being formed in this city to carry on mining in Arizona, New Mexico and Sonora, where rich mines are known to exist, but which have been inaccessible on account of the hostility of the Indians. The organization—the Arizona and Sonora Prospecting and Mining Company—will send forward an advance guard of 100 men, organized as a military company, and armed with Henry rifles, on the first of August. This detachment, among whom will be surveyors, civil, mining and mechanical engineers; machinists, blacksmiths carpenters, etc., will establish a depot at the Quitaco mine, 60 miles southeasterly from Fort Lowie. From time to time other detachments will go forward, until the force is swelled to between three and five hundred, with which they think they can cope with the Apaches and hold that rich mineral country. The region of the country that they propose to operate in is the ridge of the Sierra Madre mountains, at the head waters of the San Pedro and San Domingo rivers.

The Boston tourists brought with them to San Francisco a bottle of water from the harbor of the "Hub" to pour into the harbor of San Francisco. Those "Hubites" have peculiar nations regarding men and things—and not peculiar only, but absurd, childish and and superstitions. A contemporary thinks that the absurdity under consideration was brought about at the suggestion of some victim of the bottle; we cannot vouch for the truth of its statement, but will give as our opinion that a respectable bottle has been made the victim of an absurd sugestion.

A San Francisco despatch to the Los Angeles *Star* dated June 6th says that the "Orizaba Sailed yesterday with a large mining party; who were armed with Henry rifles. They are bound for the new Arizona mines *via* San Diego. The Orizaba has on board 400 tons of frieght."

THE San Diego *Union* pays the following compliment to our postal Agent, M. H. Dawley Esq., who arrived here at the latter part of last week. Mr. Dawly has long been a frontiersman and, with Governor Safford, was a pioneer of Nevada:

On Tuesday night last John H. Dawly, Esq., the new mail agent for Arizona left San Diego for Fort Yuma, Arizona City and Tucson. Mr. Dawly arrived on the last steamer and made a very brief stay with us. We regret that he could not have remained "with us alway." We congratulate our friends in Arizona, however, upon having in their midst so genial, courteous, intelligent and active a gentleman. And we feel assured that whatever can be done for their interests in the mail line, will be. He intends to acquaint himself with all your wants, Arizonians, and then endeavor to remedy the evils which you now have to endure.

THE GIANT POWDER COMPANY

AFTER HAVING ENLARGED THEIR WORKS

Have resumed the manufacture of their BLASTING POWDER. Applications to be made and orders and communications addressed to

BANDMANN, NIELSON & Co.,
Gen'l Agents, 210 Front street,
25j4t San Francisco.

WHEAT'S SALOON,
BY
J. GOLDTREE
Main Street, TUCSON, A. T
Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of.

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin.
Bourbon "	

WINES.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars.

PROPOSALS
for Flour and Beans.

DEPOT COMMISSARY'S OFFICE,
Tucson A. T., May 11th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quintaplicate, will be received al this office until Thursday, the 30th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Flour and Beans of the best quality the country can afford, in sacks, as follows;

	FLOUR	BEANS
At Tucson Depot or Camp Crittenden	160,000lbs.	24,500lbs
Camp Grant,	60,000lbs	5,600lbs.
Camp McDowell	75,000lbs.	8,400lbs.

The Flour to be put up in double sacks, of good, new, strong material; the inner one to be of close texture, of the same size as the outer one and placed within the latter before being filled. The outer one to be of strong and coarse material; each double sack to contain not to exceed seventy five pounds net.

The Beans to be put up in good, new, strong, single sacks, each to contain not to exceed seventy five pounds, net.

The stores for Tucson or Camp Crittenden to be delivered at either place in whole or in part, as the government may elect, at such times and in such quantities as the Depot Commissary at Tucson may designate; those for Camps Grant and McDowell to be delivered at one time at each post, when required by the post commissary at the place of delivery; and the amount of any order at any post may be either increased or decreased at the pleasure of the government prior to said delivery above stated; due notice to be given the contractor of such required increase or decrease.

All the stores to be delivered at the expense of the contractor and to be inspected and accepted by a Board of officers to be appointed by the commanding officer of the post where the stores are received—the receiving commissary to be a member of the Board.

Should any post be abandoned and the contrator so notified, no stores for such post will be received.

Bidders will state their price for each article by the pound in U. S. gold coin; and when the responsibility of the bidder is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a court of Recor) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence and post-office address.

Separate bids will be made for each post; but bids for Tucson or Camp Crittenden may be made together, the price at each of those places being separately stated.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample of each article such as the bidder is prepared to furnish.

The Bids will be forwarded to department Head Quarters for award, and all contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Department and Division commanders.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unsatisfactory.

Bids for the above named stores will also be received by Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. P. Small, Chief C. S., Department of California, at San Francisco, up to the same day and hour as at this place. Proposals to be endorsed: "Proposals for Flour and Beans" and these to be opened here will be addressed to the undersigned.

By authority
J. G. C. LEE,
m21t0 Bvt. Lt. Col. & A. Q. M.
A. C. S.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangemnts can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief, at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct4, '67.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JUNE 25.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ANOTHER CHANGE :—The distribution of military officers throughout this Department during the past two years placed this section of Arizona successively under the command of two men whose military tact and skill promised to put a quietus upon Apache raids at an early day. The former of these was General Devin whose success in the field so wonderfully contrasted with that of his predecessors, that his premature removal from command seemed to strike the vitals of our Territorial progress in its every department, by the opportunity which it afforded the savage to recuperate his gradually waning energies. But the time affored the Apache for recuperation or exultation was much shorter than we had expected; for only a few weeks elapsed before the command of the sub-district was assumed by Gen. Cogswell who immediately instituted against the noble red the most destructive campaign to which that "human wild beast" was ever subjected,—only a few Indians short of ninety were slaughtered and upwards of 20 prisoners taken within a single month. As in the case of his predecessor, just as the wholesome effects of his campaign are becoming manifest, Gen. Cogswell is ordered to another field and to other duty.

Under the new order forming the Department of Arizona, the military sub-divisions of the Territory must undergo a corresponding change. The first result of this change we have seen; it has taken from us a military commander whose every order was an additional link to the fetters of Apache supremacy within the Territory. The General left for Prescott on Tuesday to take his position at headquarters as Department Inpector. It is needless to state that his removal is a source of deep regret to the people of Tucson. The General is a genuine specimen of a gentleman of the old school; energetic, unassuming, eminently social and with a high respect for the feelings of all men, he possesses every requisite to rendered him a popular and useful man in any shere of life.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND ROBBERY :—About 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 23d inst a deliberate and cold-blooded attack was made upon Major Duffield with the evident intention of murdering him and then taking possession of his horses and other property. The parties who made the attack were two Mexicans, one of whom was at the time in Mr. Duffield's employment, and had been so for a month previous. The Major, at the time the Mexicans entered his apartment, was in bed and asleep, and received a severe wound on the left shoulder before gaining an upright position. From the character of the wounds it wounds appear that the Mexicans were armed with a dagger and hatchet, a blow from one of which implements severed the thumb from the right hand of the intended victim. Seizing his revolver with his left hand the Major defended himself as best he could, receiving various wounds upon the arms, until at length he managed to raise the hammer of his revolver, when discharging it at the assailants they hastily retreated. The Major received eleven wounds, two of which are very severe, but none of which may be pronounced dangerous. The foiled assassins are still at large, and rewards to the sum of $1,000.00 have been offered for their apprehension.

RED DEVILS AT WORK :—Last week a band of Indians swooped down on the herd of Mr. Lazard, consisting of 23 work oxen, and hurried the plunder off to the mountains. The following morning Mr. L. with a party of Mexican went in pursuit of the vandals whom he followed for a distance of 60 miles when failing to discover any prospect of the recovery of his stock he returned feeling himself a clear loser to the amount of about $2,000. The oxen, when taken, were grazing near the mission of San Xavier.

GOVERNOR SAFFORD, Accompanied by Mr. Wasson and others left for Northern Arizona on Wednesday. The Governor never did manage to keep still for a period of more than two weeks at a time since he set foot in Arizona, a year ago. But the Governor does not move in vain. He looks upon hardship as a condition necessary to success and accomplishes some desirable end at every movement.

HYMENEAL:—Wednesday evening Mr. John Spring, a youth of some 26 summers, sacrificed his cherished batchelorhood at the altar ofaffection by incorporating his being with that of a modest and very superior young lady, Miss Manuela Molino. Mr Spring's highly social qualities, and the popularity of his young bride had the effect of calling together on the occasion a large and select attendance. After the marriage ceremony had been concluded the company adjourned to a grove on the premises where seats were arranged and tables spread to receive and provide for its enjoyment. Never having taken the pains to study female appearl we dare not venture on a description of the attire of the numerous ladies present, and therefore inform the "posted" questioner on this point, that he or she cannot imagine any style of dress combining elegance, symmetry and real sterling beauty, which might not have been witnessed there. The guests, after largely enjoying themselves at dancing, drinking, toasting and thinking, took their departure at midnight after having first tendered their final congratulations to the happiest couple in Arizona.

MINES:—The newly discovered silver mine in the Gila River in the neighborhood of Florence is giving rise to a very considerable amount of gossip. The awful caution and mysterious whispering which characterize the interchange of opinions regarding this mine are truly appalling. A few day since we observed Jones walk leisurely up to Smith, (all the while bestowing his entire attention upon an unattractive picture which he had already seem perhaps a hundred times,) and salute the said smith by a punch in the ribs—this by the merest accident—as he passed. Smith smelt a full grown mice and instantly followed in Jones' wake until by the merest accident they came together in an obscure corner of the apartment. This last movement had the effect of bringing the effluvium imparted by said little quadruped in connection with our olfactories, so taking up a copy of the *Little Corporal* which happened to be at hand we held it before our eyes, just so as not to be suspected of prying into other folks' business; but alas for honorable intentions! There! The binding had given way, and as we looked through the orifice there stood the unsuspecting Jones and Smith. Jones, who has never been known to wear a coat or vest, or more than one shirt at one time, thrust his hand between his manly thorax and the article of clothing before mentioned and drew forth an angular piece of quartz rock "from the Gila mine" and held it triumphantly before the lustrous orbs of Smith. A suspicions glance from four eyes swept every corner of the room and failing to detect any lurking danger a through examination was made by Smith, after which the flinty treasure was restored to its warm nest and the confidentials departed together, whisthing "John Brown's Body" with the most supreme nonchalance as they left the apartment.

The following appointments have been made by Governor Safford at the given dates.

June 10th—Thos. Wicks, Sheriff of Mohave County.

June 10th—B. H. Spear and Frank Becks, Supervisors of Mohave County.

June 10th—A. E. Davis District Attorney for Mohave County.

June 10th—A. C. Haskill, justice of the peace for Mohave County;

June 10th—A. O Noyes, justice of the Peace, Prescott, Yavapai County.

June 10th—George W. Barnard, justice of the Peace Prescott, Yavapai County.

June 10th—George H. Miraball, Notary Public, Date Creek, Yavapai County.

June 10th—T. S. Moore, Commissioner of Deeds to reside in San Diego, California.

June 10th—James B. McRenny, Notary Public to reside at Phœnix, Yavapai country.

June 13th—C. A. Carpenter, Notary Public to reside at Florence Pima County.

June 13th—Joseph T. R. Plank, Commissioner of deeds to reside in Washington D. C.

June 13th Herbert A. Lee, Commissioner of deeds to reside in the city and State of New York.

June 17th—Wm. F. Leet, Commissioner of deeds for New York City.

"Gus," of Lavin's Hotel has our thanks for those luxuries The manner in which we punished the content sof that package was "gorgeous tobehold."

THE FREIGHT CONTRACT :—Letters from San Francisco to parties here bring information to the effect that Cooper Whiting & Co. have obtained the contract for the transportation from San Francisco of supplies for the troops in Arizona for the coming fiscal year. The route is via Yuma.

WANTED :—The parties who prevailed on Brown to adjust a paper collar on the morning of the 22d. Now, it is a notorious fact that Brown has a decided antipathy to "boiled shirts" and paper collars and the appearance of one of those badges of civilization around his free-and-easy œsophagus would suggest "foul play."

A SUCCESS:—Mr Stockon's street sprinkler, after having undergone a series of changes and improvements in structiore, has become a grand success. Clouds of dust no longer obsure objects upon our principal streets, while even at the hottest hours of day the dampened earth imparts a cooling and invigoratin g influence. We are pleased to observe that this acquisition to public comfort is duly appreciated and liberally patronized.

The case of Thos, P. Duffiey *vs* Chas. Coquide—to compel payment of fees for services rendered as counsel for defendant in the case of the United States *vs.* Chas. Coquide—was brought up before magisrate Meyers on Monday. The evidence in the case went to prove that the shrewd Gaul was neither burthened by injury at the hands of plaintiff, nor by honesty conscientionsly; and the jury therefore rendered a verdict against him.

We would call attention of dealers in wines and liquors to the advertisement of J. Goldtree in this issue. Mr G. has a large stock on hand and sells at reduced prices. Give him a call.

ATTENTION is called to the advestisement of the "Giant Powder Company" in this issue.

The Los Angeles *Daily Star* of the 9th inst gives accounts of two suicides and one murder which took place at that city within the space 48 hours. Within the same hours an attempt was likewise made to commit a wholesale slaughter of the boarders at the Bella Union Hotel by mixing poison with the food served to them. The suspected parties were arrested.

E. F. DUNNE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

1301, *F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C,*

Will promptly attend to the collection of all claims, placed in his hands, against the government of the United States.

Will also pay special attention to procuring patents for Mining Claims, School Lands etc

Respectfully refers to Governor A. P. K Safford, and Hon. R. C. McCormick. tf

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

TUCSON, A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFRY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building

TUCSON, A. T.

aug4;67 tf

THOS. P. DUFFIEY.

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.

TUCSON.

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

PUBLIC SALE!

On Friday, July 1, 1870, I will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, the property known as the Buckly and Overland Mail houses. This property is desirably situated in town of Tucson, and is well adapted for a Hotel and Livery Stable business, having a very large corral and the best well of water in town. Terms of sale: cash on delivery of the title papers of the property. Sale to take place at 10 o'clock a. m.,

W. S. OURY.

TUCSON, May 30, 1870. 4w.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed SAMUEL HUGHES, Tucson, A. T., our Agent for the sale of all lumber made at the

Santa Rita Saw Mill

All orders for lumber left with him wil receive prompt attention.

LAZARD & YERKES,
Santa Rita Saw Mill Co.

March 23, 1870; tf.

Proposals

FOR

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SUB-DISTRICT SOUTHERN ARIZONA,
TUCSON, A. T., May 30th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until Saturday, the 9th day of July next, for the transportation of military supplies, for the period commencing August 13th, 1870, and ending June 30th, 1871, from Tucson Depot, A. T., to Camps Crittenden, Bowie, Grant and Goodwin, and such other posts as are, or may be, established in Arizona, and supplied in whole or in part from the depot named, except the new post in the White Mountains, for which separate bids may be made. Bids may, however, be made to include all posts.

Bidders will state the rate in gold coin, per pound, per one hundred (100) miles, at which they will transport said supplies, and must give their names in full, with place of residence and post office address. If a firm the bids must be signed by each member thereof.

Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of two thousand dollars, (a certified check preferred,) as a guaranty that the bidder will execute the contract if awarded to him,

The amount of bonds that will be required of the contractor will be twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars.

The person or persons to whom any award is made, must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness for service on the 13th of August next.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour before named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

No proposal will be entertained that does not conform to the terms of this advertisement; and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids offered.

No contract made under this advertisement will be considered in force until approved by the Department and Division commanders.

Form of contract may be seen at this office.

Prososals to be plainly endorsed: "Propesals for Army Transportation," and addressed to the undersigned.

By authority.

J. G. C. LEE,
Byt, Lieut. Col. and Ch'f Quartermaster,
4jeot Sub-Dist. Southern Arizona.

Notice!

To all whom it may concern:

I have this day laid claim to, and located one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land at Blue Water station, in the Territory of Arizona and in the county of Pima, described as follows: Starting at the Blue Water well and running east, four hundred and forty (440) yards to a certain tree; from said tree south, four hundred and forty (440) yards; thence running west eight hundred and eighty (880) yards; thence north eighi hundred and eighty (880) yards; thence east, eight hundred and eighty (880) yards; thence running south, four hundred and forty (440) yards to a certain tree or place of beginning: I therefore notify all persons not to trespass on said claim, and any infringement will be promptly met by legal proceedings.

S. B. WISE,

I have on hand constantly a supply of provisions, hay and grain for the accommodation of the travelling public. S. B. WISE. 2

Notice!

NOTCE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Joseph Goldtree and Charles Stickly is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by Joseph Goldtree who will settle and collect the accounts of the late firm.

JOSEPH GOLDTREE.
CHAS. STICKLY.

Tucson A. T. }
May 25, 1870. } 2813

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars.

Jan. 1, 1870, tf.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

tf A. LEVIN & CO.

CASH STORE!

—o—

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of **Summer and Fall Goods** embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every descriptio of adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o ucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at th owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies or Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69. 32

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

—o—

Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of

General Merchandise

INCLUDING

Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,

And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a

First Class Wholesale Store,

Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

—o—

CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

TUCSON BREWERY.

BY

SALES & SMITH.

—o—

North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell.

The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter if constantly on hand.

OLD GERMAN BAKERY

—o—

North end Lesinsky's Building.
JOHN G. HUCKE, . . . PROPRIETOR,

Would inform the public that he is now sole owner and manager of the above-named busines and is at all times prepared to furnish patrons with superior bread, cake, pies etc. A share of public patronage is solicited. tf.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M.
LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS &CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and beingin market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited totheir market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhee

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HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage those who favor us with their confidence.

A. L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. & April 1, 1869

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

—o—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the publi generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lots

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

PIONEER MILLS!

—:oOo:—

W. BICHARD & C°

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

—o—

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf.

anuary 22, 1870.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco.
Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.

Main Street, Florence, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Have constantly on hand a large and wel selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boost and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc., etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

---

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

—:oO o:—

ThisPioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

—o—

MAIN STREET.

The building known as the "Hodges' House" has underwent a thorough renovation and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished —having every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St. Louis.

The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory.

"GUS" will be always at his post in the BAR.

LEVIN & CO.

April 16 1870. tf

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

SAML. BOSTICK

WHEAT'S SALOON.

BY

J. GOLDTREE

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.

The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

Tory 25, brun70. tf

Notice!

The County of Yuma vs. George A. Johnson, Alfred A. Wilcox and Benjamin M. Hartshorne,—defendants.	In the District Court, Second Judicial District, In and for the County of Yuma and Territory of Arizona.

Action Brought in the District Court Second Judicial District, in and for the County of Yuma and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to George A Johnson, Alfred A. Wilcox and Benjamin M. Hartshorne, defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court, Second Judicial district in and for the County of Yuma and Territory of Arizona to answer the Complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service,) after service on you of this summons, if served within this County; if served out of this County, but within this District thirty days; otherwise within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of two thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, from the first day of December A. D. 1869, and the further sum of twenty five per cent on said amount for delinquent taxes due and unpaid for the year A. D. 1869.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required the said planitiff will take judgment against you for said sum of two thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents interest per cent and costs.

{SEAL} Given under my hand and the seal of the district Court this 6th day of June A, D. 1870.

9w18j J. W. DORRINGTON, Clerk.

Notice!

The County of Yuma plaintiff, vs. Henry T. Stevens and David Nehar, defendants.	In the District Court, Second Judicial District, in and for the County of Yuma and Territory of Arizona.

Action brought in the District Court, Second Judicial District in and for the County of Yuma and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona seends greeting to Henry T. Stevens, defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above plaintiff, in the District Court, second Judicial District, in and for the County of Yuma and Territory of Arizona to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this County but within this District, within thirty days; otherwise within forty days, or judgment will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, from the first day of December A. D. 1869—and the further sum of twenty-five per cent on said amount for delinquent taxes due and unpaid for the year A. D. 1869.

Andyou are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as afore required, the said plaintiff will take judgment gainst you for said sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars, interest per cent and costs.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand and the seal of the District court this sixth day of June A. D. 1869.

9w18j J. W. DORRINGTON, Clerk.

U. S. MAIL.

and Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly four horse coach between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East El paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at uTeson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the ontinent, nd points in nothern and centra Moxico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort to Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesill every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M.

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T. and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on the Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY OCHOA & Co.

Jan. 15th 1870. f